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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

EXTRACTS from the Votes *and* Proceedings *of the* AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, *held at* PHILADELPHIA, *on the 5th of* September, 1774.

Publiſhed by Order of the CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, October 14, 1774.

The CONGRESS came into the following RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, ſince the cloſe of the laſt war, the Britiſh parliament, claiming a power of right to bind the people of America by ſtatute, in all caſes whatſoever, hath in ſome acts expreſly impoſed taxes on them, and in others, under various pretences, but in fact for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, hath impoſed rates and duties payable in theſe colonies, eſtabliſhed a board of commiſſioners, with unconſtitutional powers, and extended the juriſdiction of courts of admiralty, not only for collecting the ſaid duties, but for the trial of cauſes merely ariſing within the body of a county.

And whereas, in conſequence of other ſtatutes, judges, who before held only eſtates at will in their offices, have been made dependant on the crown alone for their ſalaries, and ſtanding armies kept in time of peace. And it has lately been reſolved in parliament, that by force of a ſtatute, made in the 35th year of the reign of King Henry VIII. coloniſts may be tranſported to England, and tried there upon accuſations for treaſons, and miſprifions or concealments of treaſons, committed in the colonies; and by a late ſtatute, ſuch trials have been directed in caſes therein mentioned.

And whereas, in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, three ſtatutes were made, one intituled, "An act to diſcon- "tinue, in ſuch manner, and for ſuch time, as are there- "in mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, lading or "ſhipping of goods, wares and merchandize, at the "town, and within the harbour of Boſton, in the pro- "vince of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in North-America;" another intituled, "An act for the better regulating the go- "vernment of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in "New-England;" and another intituled, "An act for "the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, in the caſes of "perſons queſtioned for any act done by them in the ex- "ecution of the law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and "tumults in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in "New-England." And another ſtatute was then made, "for making more effectual proviſion for the government "of the province of Quebec, &c." All which ſtatutes are impolitic, unjuſt and cruel, as well as unconſtitutional, and moſt dangerous and deſtructive of American rights.

And whereas aſſemblies have been frequently diſſolved, contrary to the rights of the people, when they attempted to deliberate on grievances; and their dutiful, humble, loyal and reaſonable petitions to the crown for redreſs, have been repeatedly treated with contempt by his Majeſty's miniſters of ſtate.

The good people of the ſeveral colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, juſtly alarmed at theſe arbitrary proceedings of parliament and adminiſtration, have ſeverally elected, conſtituted and appointed Deputies, to meet and ſit in general congreſs in the city of Philadelphia, in order to obtain ſuch eſtabliſhment, as that their religion, laws and liberties may not be ſubverted: Whereupon the Deputies ſo appointed being now aſſembled, in a full and free repreſentation of theſe colonies, taking into their moſt ſerious conſideration the beſt means of attaining the ends aforeſaid, do, in the firſt place, as Engliſhmen, their anceſtors, in like caſes have uſually done, for aſſerting and vindicating their rights and liberties, DECLARE,

That the inhabitants of the Engliſh colonies in North-America, by the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, and the ſeveral charters or compacts, have the following RIGHTS.

Reſolved, N. C. D. 1. That they are entitled to life, liberty and property; and they have never ceded to any ſovereign power whatever, a right to diſpoſe of either without their conſent.

Reſolved, N. C. D. 2. That our anceſtors, who firſt ſettled theſe colonies, were, at the time of their emigration from the mother country, entitled to all the rights, liberties and immunities of free and natural born ſubjects, within the realm of England.

Reſolved, N. C. D. 3. That by ſuch emigration they by no means forfeited, ſurrendered, or loſt any of thoſe rights, but that they were, and their deſcendants now are, entitled to the exerciſe and enjoyment of all ſuch of them, as their local and other circumſtances enable them to exerciſe and enjoy.

Reſolved, 4. That the foundation of Engliſh liberty and of all free government, is a right in the people to participate in their legiſlative council: And as the Engliſh coloniſts are not repreſented, and from their local and other circumſtances cannot properly be repreſented in the Britiſh Parliament, they are entitled to a free and excluſive power of legiſlation in their ſeveral provincial Legiſlatures, where their right of repreſentation can alone be preſerved, in all caſes of taxation and internal polity, ſubject only to the negative of their Sovereign, in ſuch manner as has been heretofore uſed and accuſtomed: But from the neceſſity of the caſe, and a regard to the mutual intereſts of both countries, we cheerfully conſent to the operation of ſuch acts of the Britiſh Parliament, as are, bona fide, reſtrained to the regulation of our external commerce, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the mother country, and the commercial benefits of its reſpective members, excluding every idea of taxation internal or external, for raiſing a revenue on the ſubjects in America without their conſent.

Reſolved, N. C. D. 5. That the reſpective colonies are entitled to the common law of England, and more eſpecially to the great and inеſtimable privilege of being tried by their peers of the vicinage, according to the courſe of that law.

Reſolved, 6. That they are entitled to the benefit of ſuch of the Engliſh ſtatutes, as exiſted at the time of their colonization; and which they have, by experience, reſpectively found to be applicable to their ſeveral local and other circumſtances.

Reſolved, N. C. D. 7. That theſe, his Majeſty's colonies, are likewiſe entitled to all the immunities and privileges granted and confirmed to them by royal charters, or ſecured by their ſeveral codes of provincial laws.

Reſolved, N. C. D. 8. That they have a right peaceably to aſſemble, conſider of their grievances, and petition the King; and that all proſecutions, prohibitory proclamations, and commitments for the ſame, are illegal.

Reſolved, N. C. D. 9. That the keeping a ſtanding army in theſe colonies, in times of peace, without the conſent of the legiſlature of that colony in which ſuch army is kept, is againſt law.

Reſolved, N. C. D. 10. It is indiſpenſibly neceſſary to good government, and rendered eſſential by the Engliſh conſtitution, that the conſtituent branches of the legiſlature be independant of each other; that, therefore, the exerciſe of legiſlative power in ſeveral colonies, by a council appointed, during pleaſure, by the crown, is unconſtitutional, dangerous, and deſtructive to the freedom of American legiſlation.

All and each of which the aforeſaid deputies, in behalf of themſelves, and their conſtituents, do claim, demand, and inſiſt on, as their indubitable rights and liberties; which cannot be legally taken from them, altered or abridged by any power whatever, without their own conſent, by their repreſentatives in their ſeveral provincial legiſlatures.

In the courſe of our inquiry, we find many infringements and violations of the foregoing rights; which, from an ardent deſire that harmony and mutual intercourſe of affection and intereſt may be reſtored, we paſs over for the preſent, and proceed to ſtate ſuch acts and meaſures as have been adopted ſince the laſt war, which demonſtrate a ſyſtem formed to enſlave America.

Reſolved, N. C. D. That the following acts of parliament are infringements and violations of the rights of the coloniſts; and that the repeal of them is eſſentially neceſſary, in order to reſtore harmony between Great-Britain and the American colonies, viz.

The ſeveral acts of 4 Geo. III. ch. 15 and 34. 5 Geo. III. ch. 25. 6 Geo. III. ch. 52. 7 Geo. III. ch. 41 and 46. 8 Geo. III. ch. 22. which impoſe duties for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, extend the powers of the admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American ſubject of trial by jury, authoriſe the judges certificate to indemnify the proſecutor from damages, that he might otherwiſe be liable to, requiring oppreſſive ſecurity from a claimant of ſhips and goods ſeized, before he ſhall be allowed to defend his property, and are ſubverſive of American rights.

Alſo 12 Geo. III. ch. 24. intituled, "An act for the "better ſecuring his Majeſty's dock-yards, magazines, "ſhips, ammunition and ſtores." Which declares a new offence in America, and deprives the American ſubject of a conſtitutional trial by jury of the vicinage, by authoriſing the trial of any perſon, charged with the committing any offence deſcribed in the ſaid act out of the realm, to be indicted and tried for the ſame in any ſhire or county within the realm.

Alſo the three acts paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for ſtopping the port, and blocking up the harbour of Boſton, for altering the charter and government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and that which is intituled, "An act for "the better adminiſtration of juſtice," &c.

Alſo the act paſſed in the ſame ſeſſion for eſtabliſhing the Roman catholic religion in the province of Quebec, aboliſhing the equitable ſyſtem of Engliſh laws, and erecting a tyranny there, to the great danger, from ſo total a diſſimularity of religion, law and government, to the neighbouring Britiſh colonies, by the aſſiſtance of whoſe blood and treaſure the ſaid country was conquered from France.

Alſo the act paſſed in the ſame ſeſſion, for the better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice in North-America.

Alſo, that the keeping a ſtanding army in ſeveral of theſe colonies, in time of peace, without the conſent of the legiſlature of that colony in which ſuch army is kept, is againſt law.

The CONGRESS, *from time to time, paſſed the following* RESOLVES:

Reſolved, That this Congreſs do approve of the oppoſition made by the inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to the execution of the late acts of parliament; and if the ſame ſhall be attempted to be carried into execution by force, in ſuch caſe, all America ought to ſupport them in their oppoſition.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this body, that the removal of the people of Boſton into the country would be not only extremely difficult in the execution, but ſo important in its conſequences, as to require the utmoſt deliberation before it is adopted. But in caſe the provincial meeting of that colony ſhall judge it *abſolutely* neceſſary, it is the opinion of this Congreſs, that all America ought to contribute towards recompenſing them for the injury they may thereby ſuſtain; and it will be recommended accordingly.

Reſolved, That this Congreſs do recommend to the inhabitants of the colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to ſubmit to a ſuſpenſion of the adminiſtration of juſtice, where it cannot be procured in a legal and peaceable manner, under the rules of the charter, and the laws founded thereon, until the effects of our application for a repeal of the acts, by which their charter rights are infringed, is known.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That every perſon or perſons whomſoever, who ſhall take, accept, or act under any commiſſion or authority, in anywiſe derived from the act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, changing the form of government, and violating the charter of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, ought to be held in deteſtation and abhorrence by all good men, and conſidered as the wicked tools of that deſpotiſm, which is preparing to deſtroy thoſe rights, which God, nature and compact have given to America.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the people of Boſton and the Maſſachuſetts-Bay be adviſed ſtill to conduct themſelves peaceably towards his Excellency General Gage, and his Majeſty's troops now ſtationed in the town of Boſton, as far as can poſſibly conſiſt with their immediate ſafety, and the ſecurity of the town; avoiding and diſcountenancing every violation of his Majeſty's property, or any inſult to his troops; and that they peaceably and firmly perſevere in the line in which they are now conducting themſelves on the defenſive.

Reſolved, That the ſeizing, or attempting to ſeize, any perſon in America, in order to tranſport ſuch perſon beyond the ſea, for trial of offences committed within the body of a county in America, being againſt law, will juſtify and ought to meet with reſiſtance and repriſal.

SATURDAY, October 22.

Reſolved, As the opinion of the Congreſs, that it will be neceſſary that a Congreſs ſhould be held on the 10th day of May next, unleſs the redreſs of grievances, which we have deſired, be obtained before that time.—And we recommend that the ſame be held at the city of Philadelphia, and that all the colonies in North-America chuſe deputies as ſoon as poſſible, to attend ſuch Congreſs.

TUESDAY, October 25, 1774.

Reſolved, That the congreſs in their own names, and in behalf of all thoſe whom they repreſent, do preſent their moſt grateful acknowledgments to thoſe truly noble, honourable and patriotic advocates of civil and religious liberty, who have ſo generouſly and powerfully, tho' unſucceſsfully, eſpouſed and defended the cauſe of America, both in and out of parliament.

A Copy of the letter to General Gage was brought into Congreſs, and agreeable to order, ſigned by the Preſident, and is as follows:

SIR, *Philadelphia, October* 10, 1774.

THE inhabitants of the town of Boſton have informed us, the repreſentatives of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects in all the colonies, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia, that the fortifications erecting within that town, the frequent invaſions of private property, and the repeated inſults they receive from the ſoldiery, have given them great reaſon to ſuſpect a plan is formed very deſtructive to them, and tending to overthrow the liberties of America.

Your Excellency cannot be a ſtranger to the ſentiments of America, with reſpect to the late acts of Parliament, under the execution of which thoſe unhappy people are oppreſſed; the approbation univerſally expreſſed of their conduct, and determination of the colonies, for the preſervation of their common rights, to unite in their oppoſition to thoſe acts:—In conſequence of theſe ſentiments, they have appointed us the guardians of their rights and liberties, and we are under the deepeſt concern, that whilſt we are purſuing every dutiful and peaceable meaſure, to procure a cordial and effectual reconciliation between Great-Britain and the colonies, your Excellency ſhould proceed in a manner that bears ſo hoſtile an appearance, and which even thoſe oppreſſive acts do not warrant.

We intreat your Excellency to conſider, what a tendency this conduct muſt have to irritate and force a people, however well diſpoſed to peaceable meaſures, into hoſtilities, which may prevent the endeavours of this Congreſs to reſtore a good underſtanding with a parent ſtate, and may involve us in the horrors of a civil war.

In order therefore to quiet the minds, and remove the reaſonable jealouſies of the people, that they may not be driven to a ſtate of deſperation, being fully perſwaded of their pacific diſpoſition towards the King's troops, could they be aſſured of their own ſafety, we hope, Sir, you will diſcontinue the fortifications in and about Boſton, prevent any further invaſions of private property, reſtrain the irregularities of the ſoldiers, and give orders that the communications between the town and country may be open, unmoleſted and free.

Signed by order and in behalf of the General Congreſs,

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Preſident.

[*For the* ASSOCIATION, *&c. ſee the* POSTSCRIPT.]

REED's MAPS

Of the CITY and LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA,

With a BOOK to explain the ſame,

ARE TO BE SOLD, BY

NICHOLAS BROOKS, in Philadelphia.

AUCTION OF BOOKS

WILL commence on Wedneſday evening, the 4th of November, 1774, and continue for eight or ten evenings ſucceſſively, by ROBERT BELL, Bookſeller and Auctionier, at his Auction Room, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. In this collection there are great variety of BOOKS, in arts, ſciences, hiſtory, divinity, biography, voyages, travels, novels and entertainment. Printed Catalogues will be delivered at the time and place of ſale.

Thoſe who chooſe to take the chance of the public prices by Auction, are requeſted to ſend the Books to ſaid BELL, that they may be printed in the next Catalogue.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By the HARRIOT *Packet, Captain* LEE, *arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices, viz.*

WARSAW, Auguſt 10.

THEY have begun fixing the different departments of the Permanent Council, which are contained in five articles: In the firſt, the prerogative and power of the King will be ſettled: The ſecond limits the number of Members to forty, including the King; and theſe are to be choſen out of the Senate and the Equeſtrian Order: The third decrees, that theſe Members can only be choſen by the Dyet, and that their power can laſt but from one Dyet to another: The fourth determines, that the election of a King ſhall for the future only be made in open Dyet: And the fifth grants the King a guard of 2000 men, and the four regiments of guards will be under their reſpective Generals. Since laſt Monday it has been debated in the Delegation, whether the Diſſidents ſhould be admitted into this Council; but all the Aſſembly, particularly Mr. Wilczewſki, oppoſed it.

Leghorn, Auguſt 17. They write from Corſica, that the Rebels, ſo far from being intimidated by the late examples that have been made, continue to act in a moſt deſperate manner. They aſſemble by hundreds in the mountains and inacceſſible foreſts, from whence it is impoſſible to drive them. The French, not able to follow them into their retreats, have contented themſelves with drawing a line from the gulph di Porto to the tower of Soliuzara along the mountains, the paſſes of which are all guarded with troops, which renders the road ſafe.

Peterſburgh, Auguſt 9. A meſſenger is arrived from Caſan, with the news that the corps which accompanied Pugatſcheff in his retreat has been again defeated; and as he is now got into an open country, there is more probability than ever of his being taken.

Marſhal Romanzow's ſon, who brought the news of the peace, is advanced to the rank of Major General; and Count Soltikow is made General in Chief.

Auguſt 12. Prince Repnin arrived late laſt night at Peterhoff with the treaty of peace, and the ratification; in conſequence of which the Empreſs came to town at eight o'clock this evening.

Florence, Aug. 15. A Ruſſian Courier hath juſt paſſed through this city, and continued his rout to Leghorn, whither he undoubtedly carries new orders to the ſquadron, relative to the peace which the Turks and Ruſſians have juſt concluded.

Peterſburgh, Auguſt 13. The Rebel Pugatſcheff, having found means to march, without the knowledge of the Imperial troops, arrived ſuddenly before Caſan; ſo that Meſſrs. Brand and Potemkin, the one Governor and the other Commandant of that City, had only time to retire into the citadel with the garriſon, where they defended themſelves for eight days, and were upon the point of ſurrendering, when Colonel Michelſon, having advice of their ſituation, aſſembled all the troops he could, and arrived by forced marches juſt time enough to relieve the garriſon, who ſeeing them coming made a ſally upon the Rebels, whilſt the Colonel attacked them on the other ſide; this obliged them to abandon the town of Caſan, which they (the Rebels) had burnt down, together with the ſuburbs. Pugatſcheff fled with his adherents towards Neiſchneivogrod, having loſt the beſt of his troops.

Vienna, Auguſt 24. It is aſſured that the Porte is to reſtore ſome provinces, which the Houſe of Auſtria formerly poſſeſſed; and that the Grand Signor conſents that Poland ſhall remain diſmembered as it actually is. Auſtria and Pruſſia are guarantees of the treaty of peace concluded the 21ſt of July laſt.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 22.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

The two great pillars which ſupport the glorious fabric of Engliſh Liberty are theſe.

1. "That no laws are binding but ſuch only as are "made with the approbation and conſent of the people.
2. "That no Engliſhman can in any manner be puniſhed, or diſpoſſeſſed of his Liberty or Property, but "by the lawful judgment of his peers or equals."

Theſe moſt excellent maxims are at once the foundation of Engliſh Liberty, and the baſis of the Engliſh conſtitution of Government. The firſt is ſecured by the glorious privilege of the people of England in being admitted to a ſhare in the legiſlature, by their repreſentatives the Houſe of Commons; the ſecond by that tranſcendant inſtitution, THE TRIAL BY JURIES.

If the repreſentatives of the people, who ſhould be free from every intereſted connexion with the court or its Miniſters, ſhall be ſo infamouſly CORRUPT to be kept notoriouſly in pay by Adminiſtration, every good purpoſe of their inſtitution muſt certainly be rendered abortive, and the glorious privilege of Engliſhmen, of being admitted to a ſhare in the legiſlature, effectually diſappointed. It is a melancholy reflection, that, notwithſtanding all the good effects which might reaſonably have been expected from the glorious Revolution, our Liberties appear to be in more real danger ſince, than before that period; for the people's repreſentatives, whoſe buſineſs in Parliament was conſidered as a duty before, has unhappily been made a trade ſince, and the creation of funds, and multiplication of taxes, has encreaſed the power of the Crown to a degree as alarming as unſuſpected; for though our Kings are reduced to a ſeeming annual dependance on Parliament, yet, as the management of the immenſe revenue of the ſtate, and the ſole appointment of thoſe numerous officers employed in its collection and diſtribution, have been injudiciouſly veſted in the Crown, the opportunities of extending the regal authority ſeem to be as great, as the means of corruption in the hands of the Court and its favourites are unbounded. Hence placemen, penſioners, contractors, and receivers of lottery tickets, are innumerable among the repreſentatives of the people, by which means this branch of the legiſlature, which was inſtituted to form a ſtrong bulwark to defend our Liberties from all violation, is turned into the moſt formidable and effectual engine for their deſtruction.

It is remarked by Rapin, that there are but two ways to deſtroy the Liberties of the Engliſh nation, either by diſcontinuing the uſe of Parliaments, or bribing them: and, as the latter is now ſo notorious, the period ſeems to be arrived, when, like the Romans, we ſhall be deprived of that Liberty, which has ſo long been the admiration of the world, even while the form of that conſtitution yet remains, which was created for its permanent ſecurity. Corruption has taken the deepeſt root among the repreſentatives of the people, and the luxurious depravity and diſſipation of the times has certainly extended its baneful influence but too generally among the higher ranks of the people, yet ſurely thoſe whoſe opportunities have furniſhed them with a more intimate knowledge of the excellence of our moſt admirable conſtitution, cannot be ſo ſunk in corruption to ſuffer ſuch ineſtimable privileges, as are derived therefrom, to be ſubverted, for want of a due exertion in their defence. It is not to be ſuppoſed that our Engliſh gentry can be ſo degenerately baſe, ſo loſt to all thoſe great duties they owe to their country, and to poſterity, to ſuffer their turpitude to deſcend upon record to the lateſt moment of revolving time. Let us yet hope this deſtructive corruption has not infected the whole conſtituent body of the people; the Majority of electors are undoubtedly compoſed of the inferior orders of the community; it behoves them, therefore, to guard themſelves againſt this general depravity.

The daring violation of the freedom of elections in the Middleſex affair; the outrageous uſurpation on the privileges of the city of London, by eraſing a judicial record; the unconſtitutional mode of taxation in America, and the ſtill more unconſtitutional and arbitrary Quebec act, are incontrovertible proofs that the majority of our repreſentatives are influenced by the Court, to execute the directions of adminiſtration, however injurious to the ſacred birth-right of the people. Can a doubt then be entertained, that the glorious Liberties and Privileges of the Engliſh nation muſt expire under the hands of traiterous Parricides, who have inſiduouſly dared to give ſuch vital wounds to the conſtitution, unleſs they are immediately reſcued from their aſſaſſinations? The time, however, is happily near, when the powers inveſted with theſe Panders to deſpotiſm will again revert into the hands of the people, in their collective body: And it cannot ſurely be doubted, but that they will then take effectual precautions for the preſervation and ſecurity of that Liberty, which their anceſtors have tranſmitted as the moſt ineſtimable of all inheritances, and be exceedingly careful in the choice of their future repreſentatives, that a truſt of ſuch high importance as the guardianſhip of Engliſh Freedom may be placed in MORE HONEST and WORTHY hands.

Sept. 1. *The ſeeming ſhew of a diſpute between the Courts of Liſbon and Madrid, is looked on merely as a rumour to amuſe the other powers of Europe, while ſome ſpecious meaſures are tranſacting, which they wiſh to keep ſecret.*

On Monday a grant paſſed the great ſeal to a noble perſon, of a penſion of 4000 l. per annum during his life, payable quarterly at the Exchequer, the ſame to commence from the 15th day of March laſt.

A letter from Vienna, dated Auguſt 22, ſays, "*The laſt Advices from the Ruſſian army affirm, that Marſhal Romanzow has not quitted one of his poſts, but, on the contrary, has taken care to ſecure them all, to the extent of his conqueſts; and has otherwiſe taken ſuch wiſe precautions, as will effectually tend to fix the armiſtice on the firmeſt baſis, and fully ſecure the very advantageous terms he has gained from the Turks.*

Sept. 3. The following regiments, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, are fixed upon to relieve as under, the enſuing Spring: The 45th is to relieve the 1ſt battalion of the Royals at Gibraltar; the 49th, 55th, and 63d, are to relieve the 16th, 18th, and 26th in America.

Extract of a Letter from Compeigne, Auguſt 25.

"The following is the new ſtate of the Military of France, as agreed on in the Council of the King yeſterday:

"From the firſt of Junuary laſt there were in France, including infantry, cavalry, and the whole of the King's houſhold troops, 80,000 men. By the ſtate of the review of the firſt day of July laſt, it appeared that there were 12,000 defective men.

"The new Miniſter of war has juſt propoſed an augmentation, proportioned to that which is going to be made in the Marine, viz. one company of chaſſeurs to each battalion; and an augmentation of 15 men to each company; in all 48,000 men.

"The 60,000 men of the old Militia are to be aſſembled, in order to be employed in this augmentation; and 60,000 men of new Militia are to be raiſed, to replace the old.

"Six thouſand Invalids will alſo be employed to guard the interior parts of the kingdom.

"This operation, having received the approbation of the King, will be carried into execution without loſs of time. A manœuvre of this kind does not denote a continuation of peace.

"Lord Stormont hath not appeared at Court, nor at the houſes of any of the Miniſters, ſince the 16th of this month."

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburgh, Auguſt 7.

"Her Imperial Majeſty has ordered that eight days ſhall be ſpent in public feaſts, on the joyful account of a peace ſo glorious to Ruſſia; ſhe has likewiſe ordered, that all the priſoners (thoſe for high treaſon excepted) ſhall be releaſed: Orders were alſo ſent to Siberia to releaſe all thoſe who have been impriſoned there ſince the year 1746: A courier was alſo diſpatched for Warſaw, who, as we are informed, carried very intereſting and agreeable news for that country; and we hear that ſhe has ſpoken very much in favour of Dantzic, ſince the news of the peace arrived at Court."

Letters from Peterſburgh mention, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia is ſo ſatisfied with the conduct of Count de Romanzow, that he will be dignified with the higheſt honours which the Ruſſian Sovereigns can confer upon a ſubject. A proportionate diſtincton will take place with reſpect to moſt of the other Commanders both by ſea and land.

Orders are ſent to Ireland for all the regiments, from which draughts have been made for foreign ſervice, as well as others on the eſtabliſhment in that kingdom, to compleat the ſame to their full complement of men.

Orders are given for a general muſter and return to be made of the Militia forces, in every county throughout the kingdom, and for all the vacancies therein to be filled up.

Yeſterday Sir Egerton Leigh, Preſident of the Council of South Carolina, waited on his Majeſty for the firſt time ſince his arrival from the ſaid place, and had the honour of a conference with the King.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, Auguſt 15.

"Our Miniſtry ſeem greatly embarraſſed, on account of the late motions of the Spaniards by ſea and land, which ſufficiently teſtify their intentions to break with Portugal in a very ſhort time; nay, the Ambaſſador from Madrid to this Court departed laſt week in a haſty manner, without having any audience of leave, or giving any notice of his intention, which may be deemed an open avowal of the Spaniſh deſigns. The reaſon of this miſunderſtanding is affirmed to be, ſome unjuſt attacks which the Spaniards had made on one of the Portugueſe ſettlements in the Braſils, which the latter reſiſted, and complaint being made by the Court of Spain to that of Liſbon, the latter defended what the ſubjects had done in South America."

They write from Copenhagen, that all the forts and garriſons in the ſeveral provinces of Norway are now undergoing repairs.

Sept. 6. It is ſaid that ſome foreign advices of a very intereſting nature have juſt been received here, and that a Privy Council is ſummoned for Wedneſday next, to take the ſame into conſideration.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth to haſten the fitting out for ſea the men of war, intended as a reinforcement to Commodore Shuldham's fleet on the Mediterranean ſtation.

Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, Auguſt 20.

"All the old treaties of friendſhip and alliance between this kingdom and the Empire of Ruſſia are now renewing, and we are well aſſured here that a guarantee treaty between the two powers is now negociating, and will be finally ſettled between the Empreſs and the King of Sweden at the Court of Peterſburgh, which his Majeſty will ſoon viſit. The extreme attention which his Majeſty pays to the regulation of the affairs of this kingdom is attended with the moſt happy effects. Sweden now ſees herſelf miſtreſs of a reſpectable navy, a powerful army, a flouriſhing trade, and an equal and well regulated commerce; in fact, ſhe is daily advancing in a happy reformation."

A compact is lately ſigned between our Court and that of the three Northern Powers, by which, in caſe of a continental war, they have ſtipulated to furniſh Great-Britain between them with 60,000 men; ſo that there will be no neceſſity to ſend a man out of England.

Sept. 8. We learn from Paris, that Lord Mansfield hath had a private audience with the Duc d' Orleans and the Count de Maurepas at Paris, and that the next day he went to Chantilly, to confer with the Prince de Conde. It is expected that the diſpatches, which will very ſoon arrive at Paris from London, will be ſo ſatisfactory, that Lord Stormont may appear again at Compeigne, and preſent his Uncle to the King and the Miniſtry.

On Monday evening a meſſenger was ſent with diſpatches to the Commiſſioners of Portſmouth and Plymouth yards, ſaid to be with orders for fitting out ſix ſhips of the line.

It is a determined point among part of the Livery, at the enſuing election, to return again the preſent Chief Magiſtrate, and Mr. Alderman Wilkes, to the Court of Aldermen, as the only way to ſeat the latter Gentleman in the Chair the following year.

Advice is ſaid to have been received, that three Spaniſh men of war had ſunk a Portugueſe frigate off the Canary Iſlands, and all on board periſhed,

Her Majeſty is at preſent very much indiſpoſed, as is the Princeſs Royal.

A letter from Warſaw, dated Auguſt 22, ſays, "The greateſt proſpect now ariſes of the affairs of this kingdom being ſoon happily and permanently ſettled, and the moſt ſanguine hopes are formed that the peace, lately concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte, will be greatly conducive to the eſtabliſhing the long unſettled matters of this diſtreſſed kingdom. The delegates are very conſtant in their ſittings, and the Miniſters of the three Powers are very aſſiduous and attentive to the ſettling of every point. The plan of the Permanent Council is univerſally adopted, and the three Miniſters have ſignified the conſent of their reſpective Courts to it. The delegates are now conſidering on the regulation of the finances of the kingdom.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Auguſt 24.

"By the laſt advices from Moldavia we learn, that all the operations of the Ruſſian and Turkiſh armies are now wholly ceaſed, and the Turks have entirely broke up their camp, and are returning towards Conſtantinople, after having delivered up all their artillery, according to the treaty with the Ruſſians to Marſhal Romanzow, who has taken the moſt eſpecial care to ſecure it, as it is a very fine train. The Turks have evacuated all the forts, poſts, &c. mentioned in the treaty, eſpecially the ſtrong fortreſs of Widdin, which is now well ſecured by the Ruſſians. The latter have evacuated Siliſtria, according to the 11th article of the private treaty, and are now all on this ſide the Danube."

Yeſterday a meſſenger was ſent off with ſome diſpatches for Lord Mansfield at Paris; and another with ſome to Lord Grantham at Madrid.

Sept. 10. By a courier which arrived here yeſterday from Holland advice was received, that the Court of Spain had ſignified, 18 months ago, to that of Portugal, its pretenſions on the Colonies which occaſion their preſent diſpute; the Court of Portugal not judging it proper to give a definitive anſwer, without having firſt conſulted the powers in alliance with her, deferred her reply till the month of December; and the Court of Spain, not being ſatisfied with this, repreſented in return, that her pretenſions were no more ſubject to preſcription than thoſe of the three powers of the North on Poland, who had juſt taken poſſeſſion of it without being impeded by any Potentate of Europe; and that ſhe (Spain) is going to make uſe of the ſame means. The Court of Portugal informed the Engliſh Miniſter of this violent proceeding, but hath not yet received any anſwer. Spain hath determined on hoſtilities, and ſent Prince Maſſerano to Paris, to engage the Court of France to ſupport this enterprize, which never had the approbation of the Duc D'Aguillon at the time of his being Prime Miniſter, who countenanced peace, to ſecond the intentions of his maſter; but, at preſent, the general opinion is, that the Count de Vergennes will take advantage of this diſpute, if England ſhould decide in favour of Portugal, to commence a war, which may become very fatal.

The ſame Correſpondent at the Hague has alſo ſent the following advices:

"Never have the powers of Europe ſent ſo large ſums of money to Paris, to endeavour to corrupt the cabinet of France, as they do at this time: The reputation of the Prime Miniſter is ſo well eſtabliſhed, and his diplomatic abilities, that his talents are admired at the ſame time he is feared; his operations are extenſive, but ſo combined, that ſucceſs follows the eclat: He acts entirely himſelf, and relies on no perſon for his operations. He is ſecure of Holland and Pruſſia in his favour: The empire is at variance with him; and there is every reaſon to believe, that in a very little time he will oblige it to ſubmit: He amuſes England; and before the expiration of one year, he will either ruin France, or place her on the higheſt pinnacle of power and glory."

An evening paper ſays, "We are aſſured, from very reſpectable authority, that General Carlton is gone over to his government of Quebec, with poſitive orders to embody *thirty thouſand* Roman Catholic Canadians immediately as a militia. The militia of Canada, by the laws of that country, now fully eſtabliſhed by the Quebec Act, are under the ſame military law as regular troops.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, Auguſt 24.

"The new concluded peace between the Porte and Ruſſia, which appeared very ſuſpicious, ſeems now to meet with ſome obſtacles: A letter from Vienna of the lateſt date ſays, we have juſt received intelligence from Semlin, that the Grand Viſir died on the road as he was going from the army to Adrianople; his body was carried to the latter place, where he was buried without the leaſt honour paid to his dignity; which circumſtance is very ſuſpicious, and it is ſuppoſed that he was killed by order; if ſo, the Sultan and Divan at Conſtantinople certainly will not give their aſſent to what he has done; we therefore expect to learn the particulars of it very anxiouſly."

They write from Dantzic, that when the King of Pruſſia has finally ſettled with that city, he will inroll all his new ſubjects in Poland, fit to bear arms. His whole army then inrolled will amount to upwards of 300,000 men.

Yeſterday, after the levee at St. James's, a Cabinet Council was held, at which moſt of the Great Officers of State were preſent.

The ſame day the Earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the Plantations, attended the levee, and had a conference with his Majeſty, ſaid to be relative to ſome diſpatches received from North-America.

The polite health amongſt our loyaliſts at preſent is, "The Royal Dozen," alias the King, Queen, and ten children.

Extract of a Letter from Dantzic, Auguſt 27.

"We are informed, that an engagement has juſt happened in Great Poland between the Pruſſian and Poliſh troops, of which the following account has been received: The Pruſſians inſiſted on taking poſſeſſion of the cities of Kompiela and Slupza; but the Poliſh troops reſiſting, a battle was fought, in which the Pruſſian Major Danorowitz was killed; General Laſſow had a very narrow eſcape, having his horſe ſhot under him. The Pruſſians however gained the battle, killed many, and made the reſt priſoners of war, and took poſſeſſion of the above two places."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Auguſt 19.

"It is really amazing to behold the aſſiduity and diligence, with which the Spaniards are making their great preparations both by land and ſea, and which fully prove their intentions of carrying on the war they are going to engage in with the utmoſt ſpirit. The troops are embodying, and recruits are raiſing in every province, and Gen. O'Reilly, Governor of this city, has juſt marched at the head of a large body of horſe and foot, to draw a line of troops along, and form a camp near, the frontiers of Portugal, and many other warlike preparations are carrying on towards that kingdom; a few days and the manifeſto of war will be aſſuredly publiſhed."

BOSTON, October 20.

On Monday laſt his Excellency Gen. Gage gave the following anſwer to the addreſs of the Provincial Congreſs:

GENTLEMEN,

THE previous menaces daily thrown out, and the unuſual warlike preparations throughout the country, made it an act of duty in me to purſue the meaſures I have taken in conſtructing what you call a fortreſs, which unleſs annoyed, will annoy nobody. It is ſurely highly exaſperating, as well as ungenerous, even to hint that the lives, liberties, or properties of any perſons, except avowed enemies, are in danger from Britons; Britain can never harbour the black deſign of wantonly deſtroying or enſlaving any people on earth, and notwithſtanding the enmity ſhewn the King's troops, by withholding from them almoſt every neceſſary for their preſervation, they have not as yet diſcovered the reſentment which might juſtly be expected to ariſe from ſuch hoſtile treatment.

No perſon can be more ſolicitous than myſelf, to preſerve union and harmony between Great-Britain and her colonies, and I ardently wiſh to contribute to the completion of a work ſo ſalutary to both countries; but an open and avowed diſobedience to all her authority, is only bidding defiance to the mother country, and gives little hopes of bringing a ſpirited nation to that favourable diſpoſition, which a more decent and dutiful conduct might effect.

Whilſt you complain of acts of Parliament, that make alterations in your charter, and put you, in ſome degree, on the ſame footing with many other provinces, you will not forget that by your preſent aſſembling, you are yourſelves ſubverting that charter, and now acting in direct violation of your own conſtitution. It is my duty therefore, however irregular your application is, to warn you of the rock you are upon, and to require you to deſiſt from ſuch illegal and unconſtitutional proceedings.

THOMAS GAGE.

Province-Houſe, October 17, 1774.

Capt. Brown is arrived at Salem, with a generous donation from our worthy ſympathizing brethren of the county of Monmouth, in New-Jerſey, conſiſting of 1200 buſhels of rye, and 50 barrels of rye flour.

NEW-YORK, October 27.

Extract of a letter from London, dated September 3, 1774.

"The tools of adminiſtration are at preſent more than uſually calm; a calm that perhaps may be only a prelude to a ſtorm; they are anxiouſly waiting to hear the reſult of the Congreſs, and, judging of the Americans by themſelves, were ſo ſanguine in their expectations, that the terror of their armaments would frighten you into ſubmiſſion to their edicts, that they cannot yet eraſe the idea, but ſtill expect you to beg mercy, cap in hand. An expreſs was ſent to General Amherſt, who had a private conference, but the reſult is not known. It is ſaid, that it was propoſed to him to go with 1000 Hanoverians to America, or the 3d regiment of the guards, &c. and that Sir William Draper is appointed a Governor, and is going with troops (it is ſuppoſed) to New-York. Mansfield is gone to France, many think to concert meaſures with the French court againſt America, or to bring in the Pretender. It is whiſpered that the friends at court will themſelves invite him, and lay the blame on the Americans;—a ſimilar conduct has been purſued with regard to the Indians, and with ſome of your colony diſputes about patents and boundaries.

"Many of your friends here are horribly afraid that ſome of the baits laid by the Miniſtry to enſlave you will ſucceed. It is ſaid many of your leading men will be tempted by lucrative places, as agents or contractors for government, in the purchaſe of wheat and other neceſſary articles; which, beſide raiſing domeſtic enemies (the moſt dangerous of any) among yourſelves, will anſwer the double purpoſe of reducing you to poverty (in the midſt of plenty) and then to ſlavery. Beſides, it is propoſed to lay many tempting advantages in the way of thoſe who join in the ſcheme, from which all others are to be excluded; in ſhort, your virtue will be tried to the utmoſt, by thoſe whoſe long practice and experience in all the arts of corruption will be but too likely to inſure them ſucceſs, and will make it neceſſary to exert your utmoſt vigilance to guard againſt deception, and eſpecially that you be not betrayed by thoſe in whom you may confide among yourſelves.

Your committee diſputes have been publiſhed in all the papers, over and over, and have been diſadvantageous to your cauſe. Lord Chatham, and all your friends, are anxiouſly concerned at your critical ſituation; but your unanimity, and the ſpirit and propriety of your reſolutions, rejoiced the hearts of every friend to conſtitutional freedom, and has done the higheſt honour to America. Maintain your firmneſs and unanimity, and depend upon Heaven for ſucceſs; hope nothing from the people here—but if you perſevere—we ſhall ſoon join you by thouſands; more and more daily eſpouſe your cauſe, and I believe it will ſhortly be as much ours as yours. It will not be worth while to ſend here any deputies from the Congreſs—they would only be inſulted and treated with contempt; but at home they may do all the buſineſs effectually. I expect 1500 reſpectable people of conſiderable property will ſhortly remove to reſide in America, but the Miniſtry, in order to diſcourage emigration, are endeavouring to make living there as uneaſy as it is here."

Letters from London ſay, "A war with Spain is daily expected, the Britiſh Miniſter at the Spaniſh Court having informed his Catholic Majeſty, that in caſe he attacked the Portugueſe, an Engliſh fleet would immediately pay a viſit to the port of Cadiz."

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 2.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and* ELECTORS *of the city and county of Philadelphia.*

AS the Congreſs, in ſupport and for the preſervation of American liberty, have formed reſolves, and entered into an aſſociation, in behalf of themſelves and the Colonies they repreſented, and have recommended the appointment of Committees in the ſeveral towns and counties, for carrying the ſame into execution, We, the Committee choſen for the city and county of Philadelphia on the 18th of June laſt, having, to the beſt of our abilities, executed the truſt then repoſed in us, beg leave to recommend to our conſtituents the appointment of a new Committee for this city and county, on Saturday, the 12th inſtant, at the State-Houſe, at ten o'clock in the morning, at which time and place thoſe qualified to vote for Repreſentatives in Aſſembly are deſired to attend.

To the PUBLIC.

A NUMBER of the citizens of Philadelphia, anxious to comply with the 11th reſolve of the Congreſs, in which it is recommended to each city, town and county, to form committees for carrying into execution the whole of their reſolutions, beg leave to propoſe the choice of ſeparate committees for the city and county of Philadelphia, for the following reaſons,

1. The buſineſs which will neceſſarily come before the city and county being different, they apprehend it will be better done by committees in each place. In the city they include Southwark and the Northern Liberties.

2. The emergencies of buſineſs in the city will require ſuch frequent and ſudden meetings of a committee, that members from the county cannot conveniently attend.

3. In complying with the non-conſumption agreement, recommended by the Congreſs, they apprehend the city can afford no aſſiſtance to the county, nor the county to the city, ſo that ſhould they attempt to act together, they will obſtruct and delay the execution of that very neceſſary reſolution.

4. By intereſting people in every townſhip, in the moſt remote as well as adjoining parts of the county, in the execution of the reſolves of the Congreſs, they apprehend that intelligence, firmneſs and unanimity, will be more generally promoted. By which means both city and county will be enabled to act with more ſucceſs, in the general cauſe of American Liberty.

Captain Eyres, of the Snow Britannia, of and from this Port for London, having ſprung his Foremaſt at Sea, was obliged to put back, and arrived at New-York the 25th ult. from whence he ſailed again on his intended Voyage laſt Sunday.

Captain Bunyan, arrived at New-York from Liſbon, on the 26th of September, in Lat. 25, Long. 43:20, ſpoke the Ship Rebecca, Captain Albro, for Falmouth, and the Brig Peggy, Captain Craig, 20 Days out, for Cadiz, both from this Place.

Captain Collins, from Barbados, in Long. 70, ſpoke the Brig Neptune, Captain Lowrie, from Charleſtown for London, 8 Days out.

Captain Wallace, from Glaſgow, on the 19th of September, in Lat. 47:28, Long. 34:4, ſpoke a Schooner, from Baltimore for Briſtol, out three Weeks; and on the 24th, in Lat. 41:51, Long. 34:40, he ſpoke with Captain Blythe, belonging to this Port, from Barcelona for Quebec, out 29 Days.

Captain Hardie, from Liſbon, on the Firſt of September, in Lat. 37:57, Long. 16:17, ſpoke with Captain Candell, in a Brig, from this Port for Cadiz, out 30 Days.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Ship Liverpool, A. Beard, from Liverpool. Ship Magdalen, J. Wallace, Glaſgow. Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyrie, Havre de Grace. Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Liſbon. Schooner Elizabeth, W. Brown, Brig Joſeph, R. Pye, Sloop Endeavour, P. Gilbert, Schooner Sally, J. Dunbar, and Sloop Polly, J. Humphreys, N. Carolina. Schooner Induſtry, J. Thomſon, Salem, N. England. Brig Berwick, J. Scott, Miſſiſippi. Sloop Charlotte, J. Irwin, Schooner Lucretia, J. Moore, and Schooner Bumper, E. Booker, Virginia. Schooner Hetty, A. Dyer, Georgia. Ship Sally, J. Oſman, Portſmouth, G. Britain. Schooner Kitty, J. Robinſon, Dominica. Schooner Rebecca, L. Drew, from N. Caſtle, on Delaware.

Outwards. Snow Venus, G. Atkinſon, for Gibraltar. Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, N. York. Brig Freemaſon, W. Butcher, Cape-Fear. Sloop Cedar, M. Murphey, and Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyrie, Virginia. Ship Peggy, J. Malcolm, Antigua. Brig Venus, Z. Story, and Brig Mountholly, G. Bayley, for Liſbon.

Cleared. Ship Britannia, W. Morwick, to London. Schooner Polly, D. Sturgis, Sloop Providence, B. Newbold, and Sloop Cedar, M. Murphey, Virginia. Brig Nancy, R. Taylor, Gibraltar. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Sloop Jane, R. Burchall, Tortola. Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Brig Betſey, E. Yorke, Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Brig Lovely Laſs, W. Caſtle, and Brig Sally, J. Nelſon, Jamaica. Sloop Fame, J. Hilton, and Schooner Induſtry, J. Thompſon, Salem, N. E. Sloop North-Carolina Packet, J. Warden, and Schooner Happy Return, P. Amiel, Hiſpaniola. Ship Grace, F. M'Cauſland, Liſbon. Ship Delaware, A. Cain, Maryland. Schooner Betſey, R. Benger, Barbados. Sloop Peggy, D. Van Voorhies, Tobago. Brig Freemaſon, W. Butcher, to N. Carolina.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and oppoſite Elbow-lane, Philadelphia,

POOR WILL's POCKET ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1775. ¶

HARMAN AND LEWIS

HAVE removed their Store, from the Corner of Second and Spruce-ſtreets, three Doors higher up Second-ſtreet, where they have for Sale, fine, ſuper, and ſuperfine Broadcloths, and a large Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool. 6 W.

ABRAHAM USHER and GEORGE HENRY,

HAVE imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Scotland, and have for ſale, at their ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, the 5th door above Walnut-ſtreet, a general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon; which they will ſell on reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

N. B. *Abraham Uſher* requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to him, whoſe accounts are become due, to make payment. *Tf.*

FIVE POUNDS for the Negroe, with reaſonable charges, on delivering him at Philadelphia, and TEN POUNDS for the Perſon who took him away, if convicted of the crime.

RAN away, about the 24th of June, 1774, from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, a Negroe man, named CÆSAR, of a middling black colour, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, well made, with a long neck and falling ſhoulders, walks very upright, has bandy well made legs, with thick muſcular calves, a large mouth and lips, is much inclined to laugh, and when he laughs ſhews much of his gums and teeth, is talkative and impertinent, with often an elevated voice, where he dares to make free, is inſolent, and ready to box amongſt his companions, and is fond of playing ſcraps of tunes on the fife. He having taken a Briſtol pipe box, about two feet and an half long, with ſundry clothes, may change his dreſs but may have on either a mended cloth colour, or an old dark blue ſuperfine cloth coat, a blue nap round about or ſea jacket, lined with white flannel, and a red and white narrow ſtriped ditto, green pluſh or black ſtocking breeches, remarkably narrow ſtriped Iriſh ticken breeches and trowſers, thread ſtockings, &c. The above reward of £5. and charges, on delivering the Negroe at Philadelphia, and alſo the £10. on proving and proſecuting to conviction the perſon, who aided, aſſiſted, or carried him off, will be punctually paid by PHILIP WILSON.

N. B. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to the Weſt-Indies. He was born in Jamaica, lived at the Grenades with Thomas and James Lucas, who ſold him to Captain Godfrey M'Donnell about the year 1766.

THE SHIP SALLY, Captain OSMAN, is juſt arrived from ROTTERDAM, with GERMAN PASSENGERS, all in good Health, whoſe Paſſages are to be paid to SAMUEL HOWELL, or the MASTER on board ſaid Ship, nearly oppoſite Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

All thoſe indebted to SAMUEL HOWELL for German Paſſengers, or otherways, are deſired to call and diſcharge their Bonds and Accounts, to prevent Coſt.

WHEREAS William Dewees, Eſq; High-ſheriff of this county, hath advertiſed the ſale of a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, the ſouth corner of Black-horſe-alley, on the 9th inſtant, as the eſtate of Richard Robinſon, deceaſed; now I do hereby give notice to all perſons intending to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, that the ſaid Richard Robinſon, in his life time, and before the ſaid premiſes were any way incumbered, conveyed the ſame to me, by a deed duly executed and recorded, ſubject to a ground-rent of 50l. per annum, which is all the intereſt belonging to the ſaid Richard Robinſon, at the time of his death, in the ſaid meſſuage and lot of land. ISAAC COREN. †

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, about 20 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, can do any Manner of Houſe-work; ſhe is ſold for no other Reaſon but for Want of Employ. For further Particulars, enquire of the Printers. †

NOW in the Goal of the city and county of Philadelphia, the following ſervants, viz. *John Mahaer*, belonging to Robert M'Kea, in Middletown townſhip, Lancaſter county.---*John Murphey*, belonging to William White, Middletown townſhip, Lancaſter county.-----*George Malow*, belonging to George Cowin, Derry townſhip, Lancaſter county.----*James William*, belonging to John Douglaſs, Lancaſter county. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away in three weeks, or they will be diſpoſed of otherways.

October 30. § PETER ROBESON, Goaler.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 30th of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near the Glaſs-houſe at Kenſington, near the city of Philadelphia, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *James Read*, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a likely well made man, fair complexion, brown hair, ſpeaks a little on the brogue, by trade a Maſon; arrived from Waterford, in Ireland, laſt July, in the ſnow Charlotte, Captain Gafney; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a brown ſuperfine cloth coat and veſt, about half-worn, breeches of the ſame, but lighter coloured, one white holland and two check ſhirts, two pair white and one pair worſted ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or in the work-houſe in Philadelphia, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

WILLIAM BALL.

N.B. Said *BALL* has for ſale a likely young NEGROE WOMAN; ſhe underſtands houſe-work well, and is very ſuitable for the country. †

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Sabbath, the 30th of October laſt, from the Subſcriber, Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a Scotch ſervant man, named ANDREW URE, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has a long face, is ſtout made, of a ruddy complexion, has a kind of impediment in his ſpeech, and ſpeaks very faſt, almoſt unintelligible, has very thick jet black hair, about one inch long; had on, when he went away, a narrow brimmed wool hat, not cocked, a black and white ſpeckled Wilton cloth coat, trimmed with black ferret down the breaſt and button-holes, black horſe-hair buttons, a pair of very good buckſkin breeches, a pair of brown and white ribbed ſtockings, black ſhoe buckles, much wore, a black handkerchief about his neck, a blue and white ſtriped linen ſhirt, and one coarſe linen ſhirt, and a checked cotton ſhirt, in a bundle; he is a Book-binder by trade, and may work as a journeyman. Whoever takes up ſaid *Andrew Ure*, and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT AITKEN. 6 *W.*

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

New-Caſtle Goal, October 28, 1774.

THE Creditors of George Beach, formerly of Baltimore county, in the province of Maryland, Maſon, now confined in the Goal of New-Caſtle, upon Delaware, are deſired to take notice, that he intends to apply to the Worſhipful the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, to be held at New-Caſtle, for the county of New-Caſtle, on Friday, the 18th day of November next, for the benefit of the Acts of Aſſembly of the government of the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware, for the relief of inſolvent debtors, at which time and place, thoſe who have any objections to make, are deſired to attend. GEORGE BEACH. †

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, a German ſervant man, named *Francis Muchely*, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pale complexion, brown hair, ſpeaks but very little Engliſh: Had on, when he ran away, a lightiſh coloured cloth coatee, one red ſtriped cotton jacket, buck-ſkin breeches almoſt new, a felt hat, a homeſpun half worn flaxen ſhirt, blue woollen ſtockings, and pretty good ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN RICHARD. ¶

FOR CORK,

The BRIG JAMES,

JOHN SMITH, MASTER,

WILL ſail in three Weeks; has good Accommodations for PASSENGERS. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to HUGH M'CULLOCH, or ſaid MASTER on board, at Mr. Andrew Hodge's Wharf.

N. B. The Times of a few Scotch SERVANTS to be diſpoſed of, and ſome Iriſh BEEF. *November* 2, 1774.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

When any Man throws a Shade that may in the leaſt Degree darken another's Character, I preſume your Gazette is always open to the Perſon injured, upon which Suppoſition I requeſt you to publiſh the following Letter.

To Mr. SAMUEL ALLINSON, *Editor of the New-Jerſey Laws.*

Learned Sir,

YOUR generous Diſintereſtedneſs and noble Motives, together with your great Abilities to ſtand forth the Advocate for Humanity, muſt not only intitle you to a Place in the Eſteem of your "Fellow-men," *as well for the Goodneſs of your Heart, as for the Probability of Succeſs which generally waits upon a Man of Eminence; but, Sir, if your Zeal for that* Liberty "*which we all love,*" *and pious Deteſtation of* "*the* ſervile *State of* Slavery," *which you emphatically diſtinguiſh, ſhould carry you beyond the Bounds of Reaſon and Truth, into the abominable* Liberty *of abuſing me, I would adviſe you to keep it in ſome Meaſure reſtrained.*

Your Profeſſion may preſerve you from reaping the Fruits of the Liberty *you have already taken, but it can never juſtify your ungentlemanly Inſinuation, that I ſhould offer an Impoſition on the Public, by ſelling a free Man as a Slave. Did I ever deceive you, Sir? Can you mention a ſingle Inſtance wherein my Honeſty has been impeached? I believe not. If you can, I call upon you publicly to do it: If not, tho' you have the Appearance of a* Friend, *your Conduct is* unfriendly.

I bought the Negroe as a Slave, *and paid £.70 for him; which is a larger Sum than we commonly pay for a few Years Servitude. In a little Time underſtood that he was a free Man, and that I had been impoſed upon by the joint Artifices of his former Maſter and himſelf.--- Soon after his Elopement the firſt Time, he was apprehended and brought to Burlington, I ſent him to Goal, there he continued but one Night before he was releaſed, and in the Preſence of the Sheriff voluntarily offered to bind himſelf as a Servant to me for the Term of eight Years; I accepted of ſeven. From my firſt Knowledge of this Circumſtance, notwithſtanding he deceived me, I have ever treated him with the utmoſt Humanity, and have ſpared no Pains to find out the Impoſtor who ſold him, in order to do Juſtice to the Negroe.*

Without the leaſt Senſe of Gratitude for all this Lenity and Friendſhip, he has again left me, and under thoſe Circumſtances I looked on myſelf juſtifiable in advertiſing him as a Slave, by which Means I ſtood a better Chance of having him ſecured, tho' I aſſure you, Sir, it was never with an Intention of ſelling him in that Character.

I ſhould be ſurprized, if I had not ſome Knowledge of your Abilities, to know what you mean towards the Bottom of your conciſe Advertiſement, by aſſerting, "*all will agree, that* Fellow Men *running from their* Maſters, *is not a ſufficient Cauſe to make them* perpetual Slaves;" *what a ſtrange Jumble of Eloquence is here! I would not mean to point out to the Editor of our Laws, that there is ſuch a Thing as perpetual Servitude for perpetual Runaways, or that there is perpetual Medlers, who, like Monkies, are perpetually doing Miſchief, and ſhewing their ----ſides by expoſing themſelves to the View of the World.*

Dear Sir, you have undertaken a Taſk that might employ your Time to more Advantage than your weak Attack upon me. I wiſh you Succeſs, and am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant,

Franklin-Park, New-Jerſey, October, 1774. *BALDWIN WAKE.*

JOHN BATES,

PLATE IRON WORKER in general, from Birmingham, at John Duncan's, Hatter, oppoſite the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet,

MAKES tea-kettles, coffee-pots and ſaucepans, tinned; fiſh kettles, Dutch ovens and ſtew-pans, which are ſweeter, wholeſomer and cheaper than copper utenſils, and are much uſed in London and moſt parts of England. He likewiſe makes oval, ſquare and round dripping pans, aſhes pails, fire rakers, cool ſcoops, pot covers, Dutch ſtoves and pipes, on the loweſt and moſt reaſonable terms; and puts new frying pans to old handles. He hopes to give the public ſatisfaction, not only by the neatneſs of his work, but by the diſpatch with which he will endeavour to execute all favours they may pleaſe to confer on him.

N. B. He tins and mends copper tea-kettles and ſaucepans, and gives moſt money for old pewter. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 11th day of November inſt. at the London Coffee-houſe, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain meſſuage, tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, containing in front 31 feet, and extends in depth 97 feet; bounded by ground of Joſeph Saunders, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 75l. per annum; late the eſtate of James Haldane; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 12th day of November inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Thomas Oliver's, in Southwark, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by ground of John Winters, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 4l. 1s. per annum; late the eſtate of John Biggard; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 12th day of November inſtant, at the houſe of John Reynolds, in Strawberry-alley, at 6 o'clock in the evening, certain ſtables, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Elbow-lane, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 18 feet, and in depth about 64 feet, including the moiety of an alley; late the eſtate of Peter Sutter, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of November inſtant, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 5 o'clock in the evening, four contiguous tracts or pieces of land, ſituaue in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, containing in the whole 49 acres and 150 perches, together with ſundry valuable improvements thereon erected; late the eſtate of John Rouſe; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 15th day of November inſtant, at the houſe of John Fritz, in Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Quarry-ſtreet, between Third-ſtreet aforeſaid and Moravian-alley, containing in front on Quarry-ſtreet aforeſaid 18 feet, and in depth 79 feet 3 inches; bounded by ground of William Allen, Eſq; and others; late the eſtate of Charles Heiſer, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, October 5, 1774.

STRAYED away, out of a ſtable in the Borough of Lancaſter, from the ſubſcriber, living in Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county, near Anderſon's Ferry, on the firſt inſtant, a ſorrel HORSE, about 7 years old, no brand or ear-mark, a ſhort tail, ſhod before, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or to Michael Hubley, in the Borough aforeſaid, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MATTHIAS STEER, or

§ MICHAEL HUBLEY.

Mill-Creek Hundred, October 24, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Thurſday, the 20th inſtant, a black HORSE, 6 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, his near eye ringled, ſhod all round. The owner, proving his property and paying coſt, may have him again, by applying to ROBERT M'PHERSON. ¶

A NUMBER of JOHN REED's MAPS of the CITY and LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA, with a Book of Explanation, to accompany the ſame, is now to be ſold by *ROBERT TUCKNESS*, Hatter, in Market-ſtreet, near the Sign of the Indian King. Price *Thirty Shillings*.

THE CONTENTS.

1. A copy of a releaſe from Mr. Penn to one of the firſt adventurers. 2. Abſtract of the conceſſions of Mr. Penn to the firſt adventurers and purchaſers in Pennſylvania. 3. Ditto Mr. Penn's order to his commiſſioners. 4. A deſcription of the firſt great town (when divided) then called the city and liberties. 5. Abſtract of Mr. Penn's letter to the free ſociety of traders in London. 6. Thomas Holme's deſcription of the city of Philadelphia. 7. Abſtract of a letter from Philip Ford in London, to Thomas Holme in Philadelphia, concerning the map of the city. 8. A copy of ſundry original papers, to prove the bounds of the city according to Holme's plan. 9. Abſtract of the charter of the city. 10. The reaſons why the plan of the city was altered by Benjamin Eaſtburn, S. G. 11. The liberties granted to the firſt purchaſers, and the courſes of the ſame. 12. The number of acres granted to the purchaſers, whoſe deeds recite the conceſſions, their proportion of liberty, the number of acres the liberties contain, what land the Swedes held in it, and what was ſold by the proprietors. 13. Copies of ſundry original papers, to prove the bounds of the liberties. 14. Abſtract of complaint entered in the minutes of the Aſſembly. 15. The author's opinion of land, ſaid to have been concealed in the liberties; and the reaſons why he gave it. 16. An alphabetical liſt of the firſt purchaſers, referring to the map by way of numbers; where every purchaſer may ſee the quantity he purchaſed, and the lots appurtenant to the ſame, &c. 17. The courſes and diſtances of all the ſurveys in the liberties; by which the map was made. 18. The date of ſurveys of all the lots in the city of Philadelphia, as far as Eighth-ſtreet from Delaware. 19. An explanation of ſome particular parts of the map, where perhaps the reader may not underſtand.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers and the Public, that he has removed from his late Shop, to the North Eaſt Corner of King and Queen-ſtreets, oppoſite to Simon and Henry's Store of Ironmongery, in the Borough of Lancaſter, where he makes and repairs all Sorts of Clocks, Watches, and Mathematical Inſtruments, in the neateſt and moſt accurate Manner, with Care and Expedition; ſuch as pleaſe to favour him with their Commands, may depend on being ſerved on the moſt reaſonable Terms: He chearfully returns to his former Cuſtomers his moſt grateful Acknowledgments, not doubting but he ſhall continue to merit their Favour, and that of the Public, as he ſhall be ever ſtudious to ſerve them with Care.

‖ 3 M. THOMAS MENDENHALL.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATION, of 150 acres of good limeſtone land, lying in the Great-Valley, about 2 miles from the Sign of the White Horſe, 28 from Philadelphia, and 20 from Cheſter; it having about 80 acres cleared, all well fenced and in good repair, alſo two good dwelling-houſes, barn and ſtables, and other convenient out-houſes, and about 20 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made; alſo a good orchard; the whole well timbered and watered; the right is indiſputable. Alſo 100 acres of land adjoining the ſaid tract, being about one half cleared, and in good repair, about 10 acres of meadow, and a quantity more may be made; whereon is erected a dwelling-houſe and barn; a young thriving orchard; the whole well watered and timbered. The whole lying in Weſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to RICHARD BULL, living on the premiſes. †

To be SOLD, or LETT, by the SUBSCRIBER,

ONE *LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing one acre, laying on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, about 7½ miles from Philadelphia, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, with a well of excellent water at the door; alſo a good ſmiths ſhop, with a wheel and leath for turning and grinding. The title is indiſputable, and the place exceeding convenient for any tradeſman or ſtore-keeper. For further particulars, enquire of* Paul or Silas Jones, *near the premiſes, or of the ſubſcriber, living in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, where the terms may be known, by applying to*

† BENJAMIN JONES.

STRAYED from the Commons of Philadelphia, upwards of two months ago, a red COW, with a white face, and ſeveral other white marks; ſhe had a bell on, ſtamped J. Parriſh; about 6 years old, a ſmall crop off her left ear, and a bit cut off the under ſide of her right, and is ſuppoſed to be near calving. Any perſon that has taken her up, and will bring her to JOHN PARRISH, *in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the Sign of the Golden Swan, ſhall have a reward of* TEN SHILLINGS, *and reaſonable charges.* ‡

Trenton New-Ferry, New-Jerſey, October 23, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man, named JOHN DICK, but it is likely he may change his name, he lately came to Philadelphia with Captain Steven Jones, from London, he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, and has black hair; had on, when he went away, a green jacket, an old white ſhirt, and a pair of trowſers; he talks very good Engliſh. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN JARVIS. ¶

Philadelphia, October 25, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named John Mahaffey, *19 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, long viſage, ſhort ſtraight dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a check ſhirt, the collar tied with tape or a ſtring; new coat, jacket and breeches, of London brown cloth, without lining, with a turn-down collar to his coat, new felt hat, with a narrow brim, new ſhoes, with buckles. Arrived at New-Caſtle, the 20th inſtant, in the ſhip Proſperity, Captain M'Cullough. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by* JAMES BENNET. †

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle County, on the 20th of October laſt, at night, a dark BAY MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, paces and trots, about 15 years old, hath neither brand nor ear-mark, nor any particular mark, but ſaddle-marks. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the mare only, paid by JOHN WATT.

N. B. The mare is ſmall boned, and ſtraight limbed, but well made in the body, and is ſuppoſed to be with foal. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

ON the 29th of September laſt, was ſtolen, or taken through miſtake, out of Henry Funck Tavern-keeper, at the Sign of the Bear, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, his yard, a large new SCALE BEAM, and the HOOKS thereto belonging, made by James Hendricks, whoſe name is painted on the ſame; the beam and hooks weigh 102 pounds; the whole of which were wrapped in a ruſh mat. Whoever has taken it through miſtake, and will return it, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and if ſtolen, the above Three Pounds will be paid on the beam, &c. being returned, and the thief brought to juſtice, by the ſaid Henry Funck, or by the ſubſcriber, in Lancaſter. § MATTHIAS SLOUGH.

Philadelphia, Tenth Month 15, 1774.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a Number of unkind and diſaffected People have induſtriouſly propagated through this City, That, on the Arrival of the Ships from England this Fall, I made it my Buſineſs to purchaſe a large Quantity of ſeveral Sorts of dry Goods, in order to ſell them again at an advanced Price; which Report I do declare to be falſe, and do defy any Perſon to appear to my Face, and prove that I have bought to the Amount of One Shilling's Worth of Goods from them, ſince the Arrival of ſaid Ships. And do further ſay, that, on a cool Reflection, I cannot recollect that I have bought to the Amount of Fifty Pounds Worth of dry Goods on Speculation ſince I have been in Trade; and am really ſorry that my Fellow-Citizens ſhould be ſo unfriendly to me, and unjuſt to themſelves, as to propagate a Report of this Sort. 6 w. JOHN HEAD.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the London Coffee-houſe, on Fourthday, the ſecond of next month, at ſix o'clock in the evening, the following, being part of the eſtate of SAMUEL NEAVE, deceaſed,

A THREE STORY HOUSE and LOT, with a three ſtory kitchen and bake-houſe, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, a little north of Arch-ſtreet, in tenure of Doctor Sullivan, 14 feet front and 82 feet deep, with the liberty of a 10 feet alley on the north ſide; it rents for 55l. per annum, and is ſubject to a groundrent of 11l. per annum. One third of the purchaſe-money to be paid down, one third in ſix months, and the other third in twelve months, with intereſt.

Alſo a groundrent of 10l. per annum, iſſuing out of a lot near Walnut-ſtreet, in tenure of Thomas Wharton, and others; bounded by Water-ſtreet, and the river Delaware.

Philadelphia, October 18, 1774. REESE MEREDITH, HUGH ROBERTS, LUKE MORRIS, JACOB HARMAN, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

On Fifthday, the 3d of Eleventh-Month (November) next, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon (if not ſold before by private ſale) on the premiſes, in the City of Burlington,

A *LOT of LAND, on which is a good brick dwelling-houſe, and kitchen adjoining, ſituate on River or Delaware-ſtreet; under the houſe is a good cellar; the lot extends from the ſaid ſtreet to Pearl-ſtreet; at the front, on Pearl-ſtreet, is a convenient bake-houſe, for baking of loaf-bread and victuals for the inhabitants, with a cellar under the whole. This bakehouſe may be readily altered into a convenient dwelling-houſe, and the oven uſed for the baking buſineſs; to accommodate which, a part of the lot may be taken off, and, if the purchaſers chooſe, ſold ſeparate from the dwelling-houſe.*

Alſo a lot of ground contiguous, fronting the oppoſite ſide of the ſaid ſtreet, and extending to low water mark, with a commodious brick bakehouſe, 20 feet by 60, thereon; it has two new ovens, of the beſt conſtruction (each of which will draw about half a hundred of middling bread) and the privilege of a good pump at the door, with the neceſſary apparatus for carrying on the baking buſineſs, proper granaries, a conveniency for drying of bread, and a good lodging room. There is alſo a convenient wharff on the river, front of the bakehouſe, where boats may load and unload with eaſe, and tackles for hoiſting ſtuff either from the wharff or a boat into the bakehouſe, and rooms for ſtowing of wood and faggots. The whole is well calculated for any perſon inclining to carry on the baking buſineſs to advantage, or taking in of grain for exportation, or retailing of flour.

Alſo a lot, containing three-quarters of an acre of ground, under good graſs, being a corner of Pearl and York-ſtreets, in the ſaid city.

Alſo a lot, containing about a quarter of an acre, both very commodiouſly ſituate for a purchaſer of any part of the buildings.

On the next day, between the ſame hours, at Zachariah Roſſal's, in Mount-holly, will be expoſed to ſale, a lot of woodland, containing about 12 acres, ſituate near the town, adjoining Daniel Doughty's and John Comfort's lands.

Alſo a lot of meadow ground, near Friends Meeting-houſe, about a mile and a quarter from the town, adjoining lands late Samuel Cripp's and Benjamin Gaſkill's, containing about ſeven acres; it has been lately ploughed, and will be in good order for graſs-ſeed or grain in the ſpring.

On Fifthday, the 24th of the ſame month, at ſix o'clock in the evening, will be expoſed to ſale, at the London Coffee-houſe, in Philadelphia, a tract of woodland, ſituate on Muſconetcunk creek, in the townſhip of Roxbury, and county of Morris, adjoining lands late the London Company's, containing about 418 acres, within 2 miles of Andover forge.

The moiety of a tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenage and county of Suſſex, containing 200 acres, held in common with Samuel Pryor, adjoining lands of Philip Willard, and the deviſees of Thomas Lambert.

And one fourth part of a tract of land, containing about 100 acres, held in common with William Heulings and Samuel Pryor, ſituate in the townſhip of Roxbury, in the county of Morris; bounded by lands of Frederick Sovern, John Budd, William Heulings, and lands late of John Baynton. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and if they chooſe to treat for a private ſale, their offers will be attended to, and a good title given by SAMUEL NOBLE, and SAMUEL ALLINSON, Truſtees.

N. B. There is good reaſon to believe that William Heulings and Samuel Pryor, the other owners in common of the two laſt tracts, will conſent to a ſale of their ſhares, with the part now advertiſed.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on

Tueſday, the 15th day of November next, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Bedminſter, in the county of Bucks, in the province of Pennſylvania,

A Valuable PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Bedminſter aforeſaid, containing 256¼ acres, 150 whereof cleared, 20 acres of which are exceeding fine watered meadow, of timothy and clover graſs; the whole of the clear land is under good fence; the woodland is well timbered; there is on the premiſes a large ſtone building, 30 by 36 feet, two ſtories high, with a cellar almoſt under the whole, a ſpring of never-failing water near the houſe; this tract may be divided into two, as there is a log houſe, well finiſhed, at the other end of the land, with a fine thriving orchard, of 100 apple trees, of excellent fruit; near the firſt mentioned houſe is a large orchard, of about 300 trees, which never fails of bearing abundance of apples, and a fine large cyder houſe, with a well finiſhed loft to hold grain; there is a large barn, with cow and horſe ſtables at each end, a large ſheep and calf-houſe, and lofts in it to put hay; the upland very kindly, inclinable to graſs, and all ſorts of grain will grow in ſo luxuriant a manner as to endanger its lodging. This plantation is convenient to mills and market, as it is but 32 miles from Philadelphia, 20 from New-town, the county town, 1 from the Preſbyterian, and about 1 from the Menift meeting-houſes, 4 from the Quaker, and 5 from the Lutheran and Calviniſt German churches, and about ¼ from a griſt-mill; upon the whole, it is ſituate in as healthy and pleaſant country as in the province, ſurrounded with wealthy, and as good ſort of people as in the world. Alſo will be ſold, the ſame day, to the higheſt bidder, cows, horſes, ſheep and ſwine, plows, harrows, with abundance of utenſils for huſbandry, a large variety of houſhold furniture, amongſt which are a large copper ſtill, a fine clock, with many other things, too tedious to mention.--- The vendue will begin about 9 o'clock in the morning, where due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, by

JOHN BOAZ.

N. B. The above land pays no quitrents, a good ſufficient title will be made to the purchaſer, on paying the firſt payment, ſufficient time will be given for the others. ‖ 10s.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2393.

CONTINUATION of the Proceedings of the CONGRESS.

The ASSOCIATION, *&c.*

WE, his Majeſty's moſt loyal ſubjects, the Delegates of the ſeveral Colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Three Lower Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, deputed to repreſent them in a continental Congreſs held in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of September, 1774, avowing our allegiance to his Majeſty, our affection and regard for our fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain and elſewhere, affected with the deepeſt anxiety, and moſt alarming apprehenſions at thoſe grievances and diſtreſſes, with which his Majeſty's American ſubjects are oppreſſed, and having taken under our moſt ſerious deliberation the ſtate of the whole continent, find, that the preſent unhappy ſituation of our affairs is occaſioned by a ruinous ſyſtem of colony adminiſtration, adopted by the Britiſh Miniſtry about the year 1763, evidently calculated for enſlaving theſe Colonies, and, with them, the Britiſh Empire. In proſecution of which ſyſtem, various Acts of Parliament have been paſſed for raiſing a revenue in America, for depriving the American ſubjects, in many inſtances, of the conſtitutional trial by jury, expoſing their lives to danger, by directing a new and illegal trial beyond the ſeas, for crimes alledged to have been committed in America: And in proſecution of the ſame ſyſtem, ſeveral late, cruel, and oppreſſive Acts have been paſſed reſpecting the town of Boſton and the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and alſo an act for extending the province of Quebec, ſo as to border on the weſtern frontiers of theſe Colonies, eſtabliſhing an arbitrary government therein, and diſcouraging the ſettlement of Britiſh ſubjects in that wide extended country; thus by the influence of civil principles and ancient prejudices to diſpoſe the inhabitants to act with hoſtility againſt the free Proteſtant Colonies, whenever a wicked Miniſtry ſhall chuſe ſo to direct them.

To obtain redreſs of theſe grievances, which threaten deſtruction to the lives, liberty and property of his Majeſty's ſubjects in North-America, we are of opinion, that a non-importation, non-conſumption, and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and peaceable meaſure: And therefore we do, for ourſelves and the inhabitants of the ſeveral colonies, whom we repreſent, firmly agree and aſſociate under the ſacred ties of virtue, honour, and love of our country, as follows.

Firſt. That from and after the firſt day of December next, we will not import into Britiſh America, from Great-Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares or merchandize whatſoever, or from any other place, any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, as ſhall have been exported from Great-Britain or Ireland; nor will we, after that day, import any Eaſt-India tea from any part of the world; nor any melaſſes, ſyrups, paneles, coffee or piemento, from the Britiſh plantations, or from Dominica; nor wines from Madeira, or the Weſtern Iſlands; nor foreign Indigo.

Second. We will neither import, nor purchaſe any ſlave imported, after the firſt day of December next; after which time we will wholly diſcontinue the ſlave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourſelves, nor will we hire our veſſels, nor ſell our commodities or manufactures to thoſe, who are concerned in it.

Third. As a non-conſumption agreement, ſtrictly adhered to, will be an effectual ſecurity for the obſervation of the non-importation, we, as above, ſolemnly agree and aſſociate, that, from this day, we will not purchaſe or uſe any tea, imported on account of the Eaſt-India Company, or any on which a duty hath been or ſhall be paid; and from and after the firſt day of March next, we will not purchaſe or uſe any Eaſt-India tea whatever; nor will we, nor ſhall any perſon for or under us, purchaſe or uſe any of thoſe goods, wares or merchandize, we have agreed not to import, which we ſhall know, or have cauſe to ſuſpect, were imported after the firſt day of December, except ſuch as come under the rules and directions of the tenth article hereafter mentioned.

Fourth. The earneſt deſire we have not to injure our fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt-Indies, induces us to ſuſpend a non-exportation, until the tenth day of September 1775; at which time, if the ſaid acts and part of acts of the Britiſh Parliament herein after mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandize or commodity whatſoever to Great-Britain, Ireland or the Weſt-Indies, except rice to Europe.

Fifth. Such as are merchants, and uſe the Britiſh and Iriſh trade, will give orders, as ſoon as poſſible, to their factors, agents and correſpondents in Great-Britain and Ireland, not to ſhip any goods to them, on any pretence whatſoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any merchant, reſiding in Great-Britain or Ireland, ſhall directly or indirectly ſhip any goods, wares or merchandize for America, in order to break the ſaid non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the ſame, on ſuch unworthy conduct being well atteſted, it ought to be made public; and on the ſame being ſo done, we will not from thenceforth have any commercial connexion with ſuch merchant.

Sixth. That ſuch as are owners of veſſels will give poſitive orders to their captains or maſters, not to receive on board their veſſels any goods, prohibited by the ſaid non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate diſmiſſion from their ſervice.

Seventh. We will uſe our utmoſt endeavours to improve the breed of ſheep, and increaſe their number to the greateſt extent, and, to that end, we will kill them as ſparingly as may be, eſpecially thoſe of the moſt profitable kind; nor will we export any to the Weſt-Indies or elſewhere; and thoſe of us who are or may become overſtocked with, or can conveniently ſpare any ſheep, will diſpoſe of them to our neighbours, eſpecially to the poorer ſort, on moderate terms.

Eighth. We will in our ſeveral ſtations encourage frugality, œconomy and induſtry; and promote agriculture, arts and the manufactures of this country, eſpecially that of wool; and will diſcountenance and diſcourage every ſpecies of extravagance and diſſipation, eſpecially all horſe racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock fighting, exhibitions of ſhews, plays, and other expenſive diverſions and entertainments. And on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any further mourning dreſs, than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for Gentlemen, and a black ribbon and necklace for Ladies, and we will diſcontinue the giving of gloves and ſcarfs at funerals.

Ninth. Such as are venders of goods or merchandize, will not take advantage of the ſcarcity of goods that may be occaſioned by this aſſociation, but will ſell the ſame at the rates we have been reſpectively accuſtomed to do, for twelve months laſt paſt.—And if any vender of goods or merchandize ſhall ſell any ſuch goods on higher terms, or ſhall in any manner, or by any device whatſoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no perſon ought, nor will any of us deal with any ſuch perſon, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Tenth. In caſe any merchant, trader, or other perſons, ſhall import any goods or merchandize after the firſt day of December, and before the firſt day of February next, the ſame ought forthwith, at the election of the owner, to be either reſhipped or delivered up to the Committee of the county or town, wherein they ſhall be imported, to be ſtored at the riſque of the importer, until the non-importation agreement ſhall ceaſe, or be ſold, under the direction of the Committee aforeſaid; and in the laſt mentioned caſe, the owner or owners of ſuch goods ſhall be reimburſed (out of the ſales) the firſt coſt and charges, the profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving and employing ſuch poor inhabitants of the town of Boſton, as are immediate ſufferers by the Boſton Port Bill; and a particular account of all goods ſo returned, ſtored or ſold, to be inſerted in the public papers; and if any goods or merchandizes ſhall be imported after the ſaid firſt day of February, the ſame ought forthwith to be ſent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

Eleventh. That a Committee be choſen in every county, city and town, by thoſe who are qualified to vote for Repreſentatives in the legiſlature, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching this aſſociation; and when it ſhall be made to appear to the ſatisfaction of a majority of any ſuch Committee, that any perſon within the limits of their appointment has violated this aſſociation, that ſuch majority do forthwith cauſe the truth of the caſe to be publiſhed in the Gazette, to the end, that all ſuch foes to the rights of Britiſh America may be publicly known, and univerſally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we reſpectively will break off all dealings with him or her.

Twelfth. That the Committee of Correſpondence in the reſpective colonies do frequently inſpect the entries of their Cuſtom-Houſes, and inform each other from time to time of the true ſtate thereof, and of every other material circumſtance that may occur, relative to this aſſociation.

Thirteenth. That all manufactures of this country be ſold at reaſonable prices, ſo that no undue advantage be taken of a future ſcarcity of goods.

Fourteenth. And we do further agree and reſolve, that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings or intercourſe whatſoever, with any colony or province in North-America, which ſhall not accede to, or which ſhall hereafter violate this aſſociation, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.

And we do ſolemnly bind ourſelves and our conſtituents, under the ties aforeſaid, to adhere to this aſſociation until ſuch parts of the ſeveral acts of Parliament, paſſed ſince the cloſe of the laſt war, as impoſe or continue duties on tea, wine, melaſſes, ſyrups, paneles, coffee, ſugar, piemento, indigo, foreign paper, glaſs and painters colours imported into America, and extend the powers of the admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American ſubject of trial by jury, authorize the Judges certificate to indemnify the proſecutor from damages, that he might otherwiſe be liable to from a trial by his peers, require oppreſſive ſecurity from a claimant of ſhips or goods ſeized, before he ſhall be allowed to defend his property, are repealed—And until that part of the Act of the 12 Geo. 3. ch. 24. intituled, "An act for the better ſecuring his Majeſty's dock-yards, magazines, ſhips, ammunition and ſtores," by which, any perſons charged with committing any of the offences therein deſcribed in America, may be tried in any ſhire or county within the realm, is repealed—And until the four acts paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, viz, that for ſtopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boſton—That for altering the charter and government of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay—And that which is intituled, "An act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice, &c.—And that, "For extending the limits of Quebec, &c." are repealed. And we recommend it to the provincial conventions, and to the committees in the reſpective colonies, to eſtabliſh ſuch farther regulations, as they may think proper for carrying into execution this aſſociation.

The foregoing aſſociation being determined upon by the Congreſs, was ordered to be ſubſcribed by the ſeveral members thereof; and thereupon we have hereunto ſet our reſpective names accordingly.

In Congreſs, Philadelphia, October 24, 1774.

Signed PEYTON RANDOLPH, Preſident.

New-Hampſhire. *John Sullivan, Nathaniel Folſom.*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay. *Thomas Cuſhing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine.*
Rhode-Iſland. *Stephen Hopkins, Samuel Ward.*
Connecticut. *Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sherman, Silas Deane.*
New-York. *Iſaac Low, John Alſop, John Jay, James Duane, William Floyd, Henry Wiſner, S. Boerum.*
New-Jerſey. *James Kinſey, William Livingſton, Stephen Crane, Richard Smith.*
Pennſylvania. *Joſeph Galloway, John Dickinſon, Charles Humphreys, Thomas Mifflin, Edward Biddle, John Morton, George Roſs.*
New-Caſtle, &c. *Cæſar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, George Read.*
Maryland. *Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnſon, William Paca, Samuel Chaſe.*
Virginia. *Richard Henry Lee, George Waſhington, P. Henry,* junior, *Richard Bland, Benjamin Harriſon, Edmund Pendleton.*
North-Carolina. *William Hooper, Joſeph Hewes, R. Caſwell.*
South-Carolina. *Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch, Chriſtopher Gadſden, John Rutledge, Edward Rutledge.*

To the People of GREAT-BRITAIN,

From the DELEGATES, *appointed by the ſeveral Engliſh Colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, The Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, to conſider of their grievances in* GENERAL CONGRESS, *at Philadelphia, Sept. 5th, 1774.*

Friends, and Fellow-ſubjects,

WHEN a Nation, led to greatneſs by the hand of Liberty, and poſſeſſed of all the glory that heroiſm, munificence and humanity can beſtow, deſcends to the ungrateful taſk of forging chains for her Friends and Children, and, inſtead of giving ſupport to Freedom, turns advocate for Slavery and Oppreſſion, there is reaſon to ſuſpect ſhe has either ceaſed to be virtuous, or been extremely negligent in the appointment of her rulers.

In almoſt every age, in repeated conflicts, in long and bloody wars, as well civil as foreign, againſt many and powerful nations, againſt the open aſſaults of enemies, and the more dangerous treachery of friends, have the inhabitants of your iſland, your great and glorious anceſtors, maintained their independence, and tranſmitted the rights of men and the bleſſings of liberty to you their poſterity.

Be not ſurprized therefore, that we, who are deſcended from the ſame common anceſtors, that we, whoſe forefathers participated in all the rights, the liberties, and the conſtitution, you ſo juſtly boaſt, and who have carefully conveyed the ſame fair inheritance to us, guarantied by the plighted faith of government, and the moſt ſolemn compacts with Britiſh Sovereigns, ſhould refuſe to ſurrender them to men, who found their claims on no principles of reaſon, and who proſecute them with a deſign, that by having our lives and property in their power, they may with the greater facility enſlave you.

The cauſe of America is now the object of univerſal attention: it has at length become very ſerious. This unhappy country has not only been oppreſſed, but abuſed and miſrepreſented; and the duty we owe to ourſelves and poſterity, to your intereſt, and the general welfare of the Britiſh empire, leads us to addreſs you on this very important ſubject.

Know then, That we conſider ourſelves, and do inſiſt, that we are and ought to be as free as our fellow ſubjects in Britain, and that no power on earth has a right to take our property from us without our conſent.

That we claim all the benefits ſecured to the ſubject by the Engliſh conſtitution, and particularly that inеſtimable one of trial by jury.

That we hold it eſſential to Engliſh Liberty, that no man be condemned unheard, or puniſhed for ſuppoſed offences, without having an opportunity of making his defence.

That we think the Legiſlature of Great-Britain is not authoriſed by the condition to eſtabliſh a religion, fraught with ſanguinary and impious tenets, or to erect an arbitrary form of government in any quarter of the globe. Theſe rights we, as well as you, deem ſacred, and yet, ſacred as they are, they have, with many others, been repeatedly and flagrantly violated.

Are not the Proprietors of the ſoil of Great-Britain Lords of their own property? can it be taken from them without their conſent? will they yield it to the arbitrary diſpoſal of any man, or number of men whatever?—You know they will not.

Why then are the Proprietors of the ſoil of America leſs Lords of their property than you are of yours, or why ſhould they ſubmit it to the diſpoſal of your Parliament, or any other Parliament or Council in the world, not of their election? Can the intervention of the ſea that divides us cauſe diſparity in rights, or can any reaſon be given, why Engliſh ſubjects, who live three thouſand miles from the royal palace, ſhould enjoy leſs liberty than thoſe who are three hundred miles diſtant from it?

Reaſon looks with indignation on ſuch diſtinctions, and freemen can never perceive their propriety. And yet, however chimerical and unjuſt ſuch diſcriminations are, the Parliament aſſert, that they have a right to bind us in all caſes without exception, whether we conſent or not; that they may take and uſe our property when and in what manner they pleaſe; that we are penſioners on their bounty for all that we poſſeſs, and can hold it no longer than they vouchſafe to permit. Such declarations we conſider as hereſies in Engliſh politics, and which can no more operate to deprive us of our property, than the interdicts of the Pope can diveſt Kings of ſceptres, which the laws of the land and the voice of the people have placed in their hands.

At the concluſion of the late war—a war rendered glorious by the abilities and integrity of a Miniſter, to whoſe efforts the Britiſh empire owes its ſafety and its fame: At the concluſion of this war, which was ſucceeded by an inglorious peace, formed under the auſpices of a miniſter of principles, and of a family, unfriendly to the proteſtant cauſe, and inimical to liberty.—We ſay, at this period, and under the influence of that man, a plan for enſlaving your fellow-ſubjects in America was concerted, and has ever ſince been pertinaciouſly carrying into execution.

Prior to this æra you were content with drawing from us the wealth produced by our commerce. You reſtrained our trade in every way that could conduce to your emolument. You exerciſed unbounded ſovereignty over the ſea. You named the ports and nations to which alone our merchandize ſhould be carried, and with whom alone we ſhould trade; and though ſome of theſe reſtrictions were grievous, we nevertheleſs did not complain; we looked up to you as to our parent ſtate, to which we

were bound by the ſtrongeſt ties; and were happy in being inſtrumental to your proſperity and your grandeur.

We call upon you yourſelves to witneſs our loyalty and attachment to the common intereſt of the whole empire: Did we not, in the laſt war, add all the ſtrength of this vaſt continent to the force which repelled our common enemy? Did we not leave our native ſhores, and meet diſeaſe and death, to promote the ſucceſs of Britiſh arms in foreign climates? Did you not thank us for our zeal, and even reimburſe us large ſums of money, which, you confeſſed, we had advanced beyond our proportion, and far beyond our abilities? You did.

To what cauſes, then, are we to attribute the ſudden change of treatment, and that ſyſtem of ſlavery, which was prepared for us at the reſtoration of peace.

Before we had recovered from the diſtreſſes which ever attend war, an attempt was made to drain this country of all its money, by the oppreſſive ſtamp-act. Paint, glaſs, and other commodities, which you would not permit us to purchaſe of other nations, were taxed; nay, although no wine is made in any country, ſubject to the Britiſh ſtate, you prohibited our procuring it of foreigners, without paying a tax, impoſed by your parliament, on all we imported. Theſe and many other impoſitions were laid upon us, moſt unjuſtly and unconſtitutionally, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue.—In order to ſilence complaint, it was, indeed, provided, that this revenue ſhould be expended in America, for its protection and defence.—Theſe exactions, however, can receive no juſtification from a pretended neceſſity of protecting and defending us. They are laviſhly ſquandered on court favourites and miniſterial dependents, generally avowed enemies to America, and employing themſelves, by partial repreſentations, to traduce and embroil the colonies. For the neceſſary ſupport of government here, we ever were and ever ſhall be ready to provide. And whenever the exigencies of the ſtate may require it, we ſhall, as we have heretofore done, chearfully contribute our full proportion of men and money. To enforce this unconſtitutional and unjuſt ſcheme of taxation, every fence that the wiſdom of our Britiſh anceſtors had carefully erected againſt arbitrary power, has been violently thrown down in America, and the ineſtimable right of trial by jury taken away, in caſes that touch both life and property.—It was ordained that whenever offences ſhould be committed in the colonies againſt particular acts, impoſing various duties and reſtrictions upon trade, the proſecutor might bring his action for the penalties in the courts of Admiralty; by which means the ſubject loſt the advantage of being tried by an honeſt uninfluenced jury of the vicinage, and was ſubjected to the ſad neceſſity of being judged by a ſingle man, a creature of the crown, and according to the courſe of a law, which exempts the proſecutor from the trouble of proving his accuſation, and obliges the defendant either to evince his innocence or to ſuffer. To give this new judicatory the greater importance and, as if with deſign to protect falſe accuſers, it is further provided, that the judges certificate of there having been probable cauſes of ſeizure and proſecution, ſhall protect the proſecutor from actions at common law for recovery of damages.

By the courſe of our law, offences committed in ſuch of the Britiſh dominions in which courts are eſtabliſhed, and juſtice duly and regularly adminiſtered, ſhall be there tried by a jury of the vicinage. There the offenders and the witneſſes are known, and the degree of credibility to be given to their teſtimony can be aſcertained.

In all theſe Colonies, juſtice is regularly and impartially adminiſtered, and yet by the conſtruction of ſome, and the direction of other acts of parliament, offenders are to be taken by force, together with all ſuch perſons as may be pointed out as witneſſes, and carried to England, there to be tried in a diſtant land, by a *jury* of ſtrangers, and ſubject to all the diſadvantages that reſult from want of friends, want of witneſſes, and want of money.

When the deſign of raiſing a revenue from the duties impoſed on the importation of tea into America had in great meaſure been rendered abortive, by our ceaſing to import that commodity, a ſcheme was concerted by the Miniſtry with the Eaſt-India Company, and an act paſſed enabling and encouraging them to tranſport and vend it in the colonies. Aware of the danger of giving ſucceſs to this inſidious manœuvre, and of permitting a precedent of taxation thus to be eſtabliſhed among us, various methods were adopted to elude the ſtroke. The people of Boſton, then ruled by a Governor, whom, as well as his predeceſſor Sir Francis Bernard, all America conſiders as her enemy, were exceedingly embarraſſed. The ſhips which had arrived with the tea were by his management prevented from returning.—The duties would have been paid; the cargoes landed and expoſed to ſale; a Governor's influence would have procured and protected many purchaſers. While the town was ſuſpended by deliberations on this important ſubject, the tea was deſtroyed. Even ſuppoſing a treſpaſs was thereby committed, and the proprietors of the tea entitled to damages,—the courts of law were open, and judges appointed by the crown preſided in them.—The Eaſt-India Company however did not think proper to commence any ſuits, nor did they even demand ſatisfaction either from individuals or from the community in general. The Miniſtry, it ſeems, officiouſly made the caſe their own, and the great council of the nation deſcended to intermeddle with a diſpute about private property.—Divers papers, letters, and other unauthenticated ex parte evidence were laid before them; neither the perſons who deſtroyed the tea, or the people of Boſton, were called upon to anſwer the complaint. The Miniſtry, incenſed by being diſappointed in a favourite ſcheme, were determined to recur from the little arts of fineſſe, to open force and unmanly violence. The port of Boſton was blocked up by a fleet, and an army placed in the town. Their trade was to be ſuſpended, and thouſands reduced to the neceſſity of gaining ſubſiſtance from charity, till they ſhould ſubmit to paſs under the yoke, and conſent to become ſlaves, by confeſſing the omnipotence of parliament, and acquieſcing in whatever diſpoſition they might think proper to make of their lives and property.

Let juſtice and humanity ceaſe to be the boaſt of your nation! Conſult your hiſtory, examine your records of former tranſactions, nay turn to the annals of the many arbitrary ſtates and kingdoms that ſurround you, and ſhew us a ſingle inſtance of men being condemned to ſuffer for imputed crimes, unheard, unqueſtioned, and without even the ſpecious formality of a trial; and that too by laws made expreſly for the purpoſe, and which had no exiſtence at the time of the fact committed. If it be difficult to reconcile theſe proceedings to the genius and temper of your laws and conſtitution, the talk will become more arduous when we call upon our miniſterial enemies to juſtify, not only condemning men untried and by hearſay, but involving the innocent in one common puniſhment with the guilty, and for the act of thirty or forty, to bring poverty, diſtreſs and calamity on thirty thouſand ſouls, and thoſe not your enemies, but your friends, brethren, and fellow ſubjects.

It would be ſome conſolation to us, if the catalogue of American oppreſſions ended here. It gives us pain to be reduced to the neceſſity of reminding you, that under the confidence repoſed in the faith of government, pledged in a royal charter from a Britiſh Sovereign, the fore-fathers of the preſent inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay left their former habitations, and eſtabliſhed that great, flouriſhing, and loyal colony. Without incurring or being charged with a forfeiture of their rights, without being heard, without being tried, without law, and without juſtice, by an act of parliament their charter is deſtroyed, their liberties violated, their conſtitution and form of government changed: And all this upon no better pretence, than becauſe in one of their towns a treſpaſs was committed on ſome merchandize, ſaid to belong to one of the companies, and becauſe the Miniſtry were of opinion, that ſuch high political regulations were neceſſary to compel due ſubordination and obedience to their mandates.

Nor are theſe the only capital grievances under which we labour. We might tell of diſſolute, weak and wicked Governors having been ſet over us; of Legiſlatures being ſuſpended for aſſerting the rights of Britiſh ſubjects—— of needy and ignorant dependents on great men, advanced to the ſeats of juſtice and to other places of truſt and importance;—of hard reſtrictions on commerce; and a great variety of leſſer evils, the recollection of which is almoſt loſt under the weight and preſſure of greater and more poignant calamities.

Now mark the progreſſion of the miniſterial plan for inſlaving us.

Well aware that ſuch hardy attempts to take our property from us; to deprive us of that valuable right of trial by jury; to ſeize our perſons, and carry us for trial to Great-Britain; to blockade our ports; to deſtroy our charters, and change our forms of government, would occaſion, and had already occaſioned, great diſcontent in all the colonies, which might produce oppoſition to theſe meaſures: An act was paſſed to protect, indemnify, and ſcreen from puniſhment ſuch as might be guilty even of murder, in endeavouring to carry their oppreſſive edicts into execution; and by another act the dominion of Canada is to be ſo extended, modelled, and governed, as that by being diſunited from us, detached from our intereſts, by civil as well as religious prejudices, that by their numbers daily ſwelling with Catholic emigrants from Europe, and by their devotion to adminiſtration, ſo friendly to their religion, they might become formidable to us, and, on occaſion, be fit inſtruments in the hands of power, to reduce the ancient free Proteſtant colonies to the ſame ſtate of ſlavery with themſelves.

This was evidently the object of the act:—And in this view, being extremely dangerous to our liberty and quiet, we cannot forbear complaining of it, as hoſtile to Britiſh America.—Superadded to theſe conſiderations, we cannot help deploring the unhappy condition to which it has reduced the many Engliſh ſettlers, who, encouraged by the Royal Proclamation, promiſing the enjoyment of all their rights, have purchaſed eſtates in that country.—They are now the ſubjects of an arbitrary government, deprived of trial by jury, and when impriſoned cannot claim the benefit of the habeas corpus act, that great bulwark and palladium of Engliſh liberty:—Nor can we ſuppreſs our aſtoniſhment, that a Britiſh Parliament ſhould ever conſent to eſtabliſh in that country a religion that has deluged your iſland in blood, and diſperſed impiety, bigotry, perſecution, murder and rebellion, through every part of the world.

This being a true ſtate of facts, let us beſeech you to conſider to what end they lead.

Admit that the Miniſtry, by the powers of Britain, and the aid of our Roman Catholic neighbours, ſhould be able to carry the point of taxation, and reduce us to a ſtate of perfect humiliation and ſlavery. Such an enterprize would doubtleſs make ſome addition to your national debt, which already preſſes down your liberties, and fills you with penſioners and placemen.---We preſume, alſo, that your commerce will ſomewhat be diminiſhed. However, ſuppoſe you ſhould prove victorious—in what condition will you then be? What advantages or what laurels will you reap from ſuch a conqueſt?

May not a Miniſtry with the ſame armies inſlave you—it may be ſaid, you will ceaſe to pay them—but remember the taxes from America, the wealth, and we may add the men, and particularly the Roman Catholics of this vaſt continent will then be in the power of your enemies—nor will you have any reaſon to expect, that after making ſlaves of us, many among us ſhould refuſe to aſſiſt in reducing you to the ſame abject ſtate.

Do not treat this as chimerical—Know that in leſs than half a century, the quitrents reſerved to the crown, from the numberleſs grants of this vaſt continent, will pour large ſtreams of wealth into the royal coffers, and if to this be added the power of taxing America at pleaſure, the crown will be rendered independent on you for ſupplies, and will poſſeſs more treaſure than may be neceſſary to purchaſe the *remains of* liberty in your iſland.—In a word, take care that you do not fall into the pit that is preparing for us.

We believe there is yet much virtue, much juſtice, and much public ſpirit in the Engliſh nation—To that juſtice we now appeal. You have been told that we are ſeditious, impatient of government, and deſirous of independency. Be aſſured that theſe are not facts but calumnies—Permit us to be as free as yourſelves, and we ſhall ever eſteem a union with you to be our greateſt glory and our greateſt happineſs, we ſhall ever be ready to contribute all in our power to the welfare of the empire—we ſhall conſider your enemies as our enemies, and your intereſt as our own.

But if you are determined that your Miniſters ſhall wantonly ſport with the rights of mankind—if neither the voice of juſtice, the dictates of the law, the principles of the conſtitution, or the ſuggeſtions of humanity can reſtrain your hands from ſhedding human blood in ſuch an impious cauſe, we muſt then tell you, that we never will ſubmit to be hewers of wood or drawers of water for any miniſtry or nation in the world.

Place us in the ſame ſituation that we were at the cloſe of the laſt war, and our former harmony will be reſtored.

But leſt the ſame ſupineneſs and the ſame inattention to our common intereſt, which you have for ſeveral years ſhewn, ſhould continue, we think it prudent to anticipate the conſequences.

By the deſtruction of the trade of Boſton, the Miniſtry have endeavoured to induce ſubmiſſion to their meaſures. The like fate may befal us all; we will endeavour therefore to live without trade, and recur for ſubſiſtance to the fertility and bounty of our native ſoil, which will afford us all the neceſſaries and ſome of the conveniencies of life.---We have ſuſpended our importation from Great-Britain and Ireland; and in leſs than a year's time, unleſs our grievances ſhould be redreſſed, ſhall diſcontinue our exports to thoſe kingdoms and the Weſt-Indies.

It is with the utmoſt regret, however, that we find ourſelves compelled by the overruling principles of ſelf-preſervation, to adopt meaſures, detrimental in their conſequences to numbers of our fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain and Ireland. But we hope, that the magnanimity and juſtice of the Britiſh nation will furniſh a parliament of ſuch wiſdom, independance and public ſpirit, as may ſave the violated rights of the whole empire, from the devices of wicked Miniſters and evil Counſellors, whether in or out of office, and thereby reſtore that harmony, friendſhip and fraternal affection between all the inhabitants of his Majeſty's kingdoms and territories, ſo ardently wiſhed for by every true and honeſt American.

[*The foregoing, with a Memorial to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh American Colonies, is publiſhed in a Pamphlet, which may be had of Meſſieurs William and Thomas Bradford, alſo a Letter to the Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, extracted from the Minutes of the Congreſs.*]

OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES,
at the Corner of Black-horſe-alley, in Front-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, next but one to Walnut-ſtreet; the lot is 27 feet in front, and 123 in depth.

One other houſe and lot, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet; the lot is 18 feet 6 inches in breadth, and ſo continues to the depth of 120 feet, and then widens to the breadth of 28 feet 6 inches, and ſo continues the fruther depth of 26 feet, and then narroweth to the breadth of 12 feet 6 inches, and continues that breadth to the depth of 54 feet, has the privilege of two alleys, one leading into Front-ſtreet, the other leading into Walnut-ſtreet; the houſe is three ſtory, well built, and in good repair, has a nurſery, and large kitchen behind it, having good lodging rooms over the whole.

A houſe, lot, wharff, and ſtores, on the eaſt ſide of Penn-ſtreet, a little below Pine-ſtreet; the lot is 25 feet 6 inches in breadth, including the half of an 8 feet alley, and extends in length into the river Delaware; the whole is now in good repair, and brings in a rent of 143 l. per annum.

A two ſtory brick houſe and lot, alſo three frame houſes and lots, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, all ſituate between Second-ſtreet corner and Walnut-ſtreet bridge.

The following very valuable Plantations and Tracts of Land, in Pennſylvania, viz.

A plantation and tract of 272 acres of land, on Buſkill creek, about 3 miles from Bethlehem.

A tract of 138 acres of land, on Monocaſey creek, above Bethlehem, remarkably well timbered.

One tract of patented land, on Jacob's creek, near where it falls into Yougheagany river, containing about 300 acres, exceeding rich land.

Four tracts of warranted land, in the Forks of Kiſhkomanety river, about 25 miles from Pittſburgh; one 391 acres, another 385 acres, another 275 acres, and the other 358 acres.

To be SOLD, or granted on groundrent for ever,

A good brick houſe and lot of ground, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, is pleaſantly ſituated, about ¾ of a mile from the city, and near the new market.

To be LETT on groundrent for ever,

Sundry lots on the north ſide of Branch-ſtreet.

Sundry lots on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet.

Sundry lots on each ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Race-ſtreet and Vine-ſtreet.

Sundry lots on each ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Elm and Wood-ſtreets.

Sundry lots on the north ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Fourth-ſtreet and Fifth-ſtreet.

One lot on the north ſide of Story-ſtreet.

One lot on the ſouth ſide of Story-ſtreet.

A number of lots on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and Spence-ſtreet.

Two lots of ground on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet.

A number of lots in the Diſtrict of Southwark, and ſeveral lots in the town of Richmond, in Kenſington.

Plans of all which are to be ſeen at the above office.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,
THOMAS PROCTOR.

Sundry ſums of money to be lett out at intereſt on good ſecurity in the city or county of Philadelphia. Enquire at the ſaid office, where all buſineſs in the Notary and Conveyancing way is carried on as uſual, by JAMES HUMPHREYS.

Imported in the laſt VESSELS from LONDON and BRISTOL,
AND TO BE SOLD, BY
SAMUEL RHOADS, JUNIOR,
At his Store, on the South Side of Pine-ſtreet, near the Bird-in-Hand Wharff, between Front and Penn-ſtreets, almoſt oppoſite to John Brown's,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, amongſt which are the following articles, Three-penny, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d. 2s. half-crown and deck nails; trunk, hob, clout, ſcupper, and pump nails; ſprigs, tacks, tenter-kooks, braſs nails and ſcrews; wood-ſcrews, coffin nails, ſcrews and furniture; anvils, beak-irons, vizes, ſledges, mill, croſs-cut, pit, hand, woodcutters, tennon, pannel, grafting, and a variety of other ſaws; long and ſhort frying-pans; braſs kettles, braſs and copper warming-pans; copper and iron tea-kettles; iron and braſs chafing-diſhes; japanned plate-warmers; bellows, fire-ſhovels and tongs; ſteel and braſs chimney hooks; ſteel candleſticks, ſnuffers, extinguiſhers; roaſting jacks, jack chains; quart and pint black jacks; beaf-ſteak tongs; chopping knives, gridirons; coffee-mills, braſs cocks; corks, cork-drawers, corkſcrews, ſugar-nippers, key-rings and ſwivels; flat and box irons; ſtands for ditto; a variety of ſtock, braſs nob, ring locks and latches; cloſet, cheſt, horſe, bag and pad-locks; TH and HL hinges, from 3 to 24 inches; ſtrap, dovetail, table, braſs, and other hinges; plane-irons, chiſſels, gouges, augers, raſps and files, of different ſorts; braſs lifting handles; braſs handles and eſcutcheons, neweſt faſhion, ſetts of tea-cheſt furniture; bedſcrew covers; cloak pins; ſcrew rings, curtain rings, ſaſh fasteners, braſs and wood ſaſh pullies, ſcrew ditto, ſaſh and ſcale lines; night large and ſmall braſs caſtors, ſconces, braſs knockers; bolts, round and flat ſliding bolts; houſe, horſe, and cow bells; bell cranks, wire and handles; ſmiths, carpenters, and ſhoey makers hammers; bricklayers and plaiſterers trowels; ſpike and other gimblets; awl handles and blades, tacks, ſhoeknives; carpenters and ſhoemakers pinchers and nippers; carpenters and coopers compaſſes; tap and bung borers; carvers gouges; carpenters and coopers adzes, coopers howels and croze irons; marking and pinking irons; hand vizes; ſcales and weights, large and ſmall ſcale beams; large and pocket ſteelyards; ivory handled, buck, ſtag, ſhambuck, and buffaloe knives and forks; carving, pruning, butchers, cutteau, pen and other knives; butchers ſteels; razor ſtraps, curling and pinching tongs; plated ſtirrups, bridle bits, and ſpurs; boot ſtrapping, curry combs, horſe bruſhes, horſe fleams; curriers knives and ſteels; drawing knives, hay and ſtraw knives; garden ſpades, ſhovels, garden and French hoes; wire, ſpring, wooden rat and mouſe traps; braſs dog-collars; ſailmakers palms and needles; caulking irons; fiſhing hooks, Canada and common guns; gun barrels, locks, hammers; oil flints, bullet and ſwan ſhot moulds; caſes of mathematical inſtruments; counting-houſe ſeals; braſs dividers, ſcales, carpenters rules; pencil-caſes and pencils; glue; ſteel in faggots, plate iron, ſheet braſs, bar lead, &c. Alſo, painters colours; 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, 12 by 15, 15 by 19, and 14 by 20 crown glaſs; ſides of ditto; glaziers diamonds; painters pallet knives, and a variety of other articles.

November 9, 1774. NUMB. 2394.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

CURTIS CLAY

HAS for SALE, at his STORE, in Market-ſtreet, the corner of Lætitia-Court, on low terms for CASH only, The following aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, lately imported from ENGLAND, viz. Broadcloths, blue Bath coatings, ſcarlet frizes, red and ſcarlet flannels, Manchester velvets and velverets, worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, worſted, ſilk and thread mitts, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, black ruſſels, ſtriped and coloured camblets, dorſeteens, yard wide ſtuffs, ſingle and double worſted damaſks, black and blue laſtings, buckrams, cotton and linen checks, bed-bunts, Flanders bedticks, furniture checks, Marſeilles bed-quilts, cotton and ſilk romals, worſted breeches pieces, printed calicoes, cottons and chintz, purple furniture calicoes, ſtriped linen bengals, ſtriped cotton hollands, ſilk damaſcus, buck and other muſlins, humhums, book muſlin handkerchiefs, plain cyprus, flowered, ſpotted and ſtriped gauze, piſtol lawns, clouting diaper, ſaggathies, brown, ſtriped and changeable mantuas, two pieces of very handſome white flowered ditto, yellow furniture ſilk damaſks, black peelongs, farinets, half yard and half ell perſians, black Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, printed linen and Scotch handkerchiefs, ſewing ſilks, knee garters, ribbons, ſilk lace for cloaks, diaper and damaſk table-cloths, tapes, bobbin, threads, nonſopretties, baſket and death-head buttons, knives and forks, penknives, ſciſſars, ivory combs, buckles, and a variety of other articles.

TO BE SOLD, BY

LITTLE AND FLOWER,

At their ſtore in Second-ſtreet, ſix doors above Arch-ſtreet,

SIXTY Ton of BATSTOW PIG IRON, and a neat aſſortment of *Reading Furnace* CASTINGS, which are well known to be equal in quality to any on the continent; among which are Franklin's Pennſylvania fire hearths or open ſtoves, ſugar-houſe ſtoves, and a great variety of other ſtoves, chimney backs and ſide plates, and fullers plates. A general aſſortment of pott ware, eſteemed equal in neatneſs, and ſuperior in quality to any imported from Britain; laſh weights, ſcale ditto, ſteelyard peas, cart boxes, &c. &c. Alſo bar iron, Boſton mackarel and blubber.

Likewiſe, to be SOLD,

At the ſtore of JACOB HESTON and Company, near Samuel Cooper's Ferry, oppoſite the city of Philadelphia,

A Large and neat aſſortment of wet and dry GOODS, every article of which has been laid in on the beſt terms, and will be ſold at a ſmall profit for CASH ONLY. ¶3m.

READING, *October* 31, 1774.

To the Inhabitants of the County of Berks.

WHEREAS a Report prevails that the Prothonotary's and other Public Offices of the ſaid County are in the Hands of the Subſcriber, which, if not contradicted, may greatly prejudice him, and occaſion many Inconveniences to the People. This is therefore to inform them, that ſuch Report is entirely groundleſs, and without the leaſt Foundation, having taken its Riſe from a Miſapprehenſion of a Paragraph lately inſerted in this and the other Papers. COLLINSON READ. ¶

ALL thoſe that remain indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS WILLIAMS, deceaſed, on bond, note or book debt, are once more requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt of January 1775, or elſe he will be under the neceſſity of putting the ſame in an attorney's hands. And all thoſe that ſtill may have any accounts againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly proved.

JOHN WILLIAMS, acting Executor.

In purſuance and by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of the county of Northumberland, WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE at the town of Sunbury, in ſaid county, on the 23d day of November inſtant,

A TRACT of LAND (ſurveyed on warrant) containing 1180 acres, lying on a large branch of Fiſhing Creek, about 30 miles from Sunbury, and 15 from the mouth of ſaid creek, which is navigable for boats ſeveral miles up, from which boats of large burdens may come to Middletown at the Mouth of Swatara. There is on ſaid tract, about 400 acres of good bottom; and near 200 acres of watered meadow may be made. The upland is good, and the whole well watered, with two good mill-ſeats on ſaid land. It is well timbered with oak, hickory, walnut, ſugar-tree, white pine, wild cherry, &c. Part of the eſtate of JOHN JONES, jun. deceaſed. Attendance will be given, at the time and place abovementioned, by

WILLIAM PUSEY, Adminiſtrator.

Likewiſe to be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, a tract containing 182 acres of good land, ſituate in Buffaloe Valley, on a branch of Buffaloe Creek. On this tract may be made 40 acres of meadow; the upland is good; part of it well timbered, and the other about 40 acres grown over with ſunflowers may be eaſily cleaned. It is about 15 miles from Sunbury, and about two from a new griſt mill now erecting, and about 4 miles from Saſquehanna, which is navigable for large boats to Middletown.

One other tract, containing 330 acres, ſituate on the Waters of Swatara, in Berks county, joining lands of Peter Kritzer, between the ſecond Tuſcorora Hill and the Broad Mountain, and about 6 miles ſoutherly of Madera's tavern, on the waggon road from Reading to Sunbury, and near 12 miles from Hughes's ſaw-mill. The upland is good, and there may be 60 acres of good meadow made, and eaſily cleared; good part being rich hazel bottom. For farther information, apply to Conrad Meneighs, tavern-keeper, at Hughes's ſaw-mill, or to the ſubſcriber,

WILLIAM PUSEY.

N. B. Time will be given for part of the purchaſe-money of the two laſt mentioned tracts.

Likewiſe to be ſold, or lett in farms for a number of years, 1150 acres of good land, joining Juniata, and running up Wild-Cat Run: There may be a good fiſhery for ſhad, &c. in Juniata, and a mill-ſeat on the Waters of Wild-Cat; there is a ſmith within a quarter of a mile, and a ſaw-mill, and merchant-mill within a mile and an half, with water-carriage to them, which will make it eaſy to a new ſettler. It is about 13 miles from Carliſle town, and the ſame from the Mouth of Juniata, with good water-carriage from the land down to Harris's Ferry, or Middletown, where there is a good market for produce. There is a good proportion of meadow ground, and the upland is good for wheat. For further information, apply to JOHN JONES, in Germantown, Tanner, or to WILLIAM PUSEY, Brewer, in Philadelphia.

November 4, 1774.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

EXTRACTS from the Votes *and* Proceedings *of the* AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

(Continued from our laſt.)

To the INHABITANTS of the COLONIES of *New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, The Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina.*

FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

WE, the Delegates appointed by the good people of the above Colonies to meet at Philadelphia in September laſt, for the purpoſes mentioned by our reſpective Conſtituents, have, in purſuance of the truſt repoſed in us, aſſembled, and taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration the important matters recommended to the Congreſs. Our reſolutions thereupon will be herewith communicated to you. But as the ſituation of public affairs grows daily more and more alarming, and as it may be more ſatisfactory to you to be informed by us in a collective body, than in any other manner, of thoſe ſentiments that have been approved, upon a full and free diſcuſſion, by the Repreſentatives of ſo great a part of America, we eſteem ourſelves obliged to add this Addreſs to theſe Reſolutions.

In every caſe of oppoſition by a people to their rulers, or of one ſtate to another, duty to Almighty God, the Creator of all, requires that a true and impartial judgment be formed of the meaſures leading to ſuch oppoſition; and of the cauſes by which it has been provoked, or can in any degree be juſtified: That neither affection on the one hand, nor reſentment on the other, being permitted to give a wrong bias to reaſon, it may be enabled to take a diſpaſſionate view of all the circumſtances, and ſettle the public conduct on the ſolid foundations of wiſdom and juſtice.

From Councils thus tempered ariſe the ſureſt hopes of the divine favour, the firmeſt encouragement to the parties engaged, and the ſtrongeſt recommendation of their cauſe to the reſt of mankind.

With minds deeply impreſſed by a ſenſe of theſe truths, we have diligently, deliberately and calmly, enquired into and conſidered thoſe exertions, both of the legiſlative and executive power of Great-Britain, which have excited ſo much uneaſineſs in America, and have with equal fidelity and attention conſidered the conduct of the Colonies. Upon the whole, we find ourſelves reduced to the diſagreeable alternative, of being ſilent and betraying the innocent, or of ſpeaking out and cenſuring thoſe we wiſh to revere.—In making our choice of theſe diſtreſſing difficulties, we prefer the courſe dictated by honeſty, and a regard for the welfare of our country.

Soon after the concluſion of the late war, there commenced a memorable change in the treatment of theſe Colonies. By a ſtatute, made in the fourth year of the preſent reign, a time of *profound peace*, alledging "the expediency of new proviſions and regulations, for extending the commerce between Great-Britain and his Majeſty's dominions in America, and the *neceſſity* of *raiſing a Revenue* in the ſaid dominions, for defraying the expences of *defending*, protecting and ſecuring the ſame," the *Commons of Great-Britain* undertook to *give* and *grant* to his Majeſty many rates and duties, to be paid in theſe Colonies. To enforce the obſervance of this Act, it preſcribes a great number of ſevere penalties and forfeitures? and in two ſections, makes a remarkable diſtinction between the ſubjects in Great-Britain and thoſe in America. By the one, the penalties and forfeitures incurred *there* are to be recovered in any of the King's Courts of *Record* at *Weſtminſter*, or in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland; and by the other, the penalties and forfeitures incurred *here* are to be recovered in any Court of Record, or in any Court of *Admiralty* or *Vice-Admiralty, at the election of the informer or proſecutor.*

The inhabitants of theſe Colonies, confiding in the juſtice of Great-Britain, were ſcarcely allowed *ſufficient* time to receive and conſider this Act, before another, well known by the name of the *Stamp-act*, and paſſed in the fifth year of this reign, engroſſed their whole attention. By this ſtatute the Britiſh Parliament exerciſed, in the moſt explicit manner, a power of *taxing* us, and extending the juriſdiction of Courts of *Admiralty* and *Vice-Admiralty* in the Colonies, to matters ariſing within the body of a county, directed the numerous penalties and forfeitures, thereby inflicted, to be recovered in the ſaid Courts.

In the ſame year a tax was impoſed upon us by an Act, eſtabliſhing ſeveral new fees in the cuſtoms. In the next year, the Stamp-act was repealed; not becauſe it was founded in an erroneous principle, but, as the repealing Act recites, becauſe "the continuance thereof would be attended with many inconveniencies, and might be productive of conſequences greatly detrimental to the commercial intereſt of Great-Britain."

In the ſame year, and by a ſubſequent Act, it was declared, "that his Majeſty in Parliament, of right, had "power to bind the people of theſe Colonies by Statutes "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER."

In the ſame year another [illegible] paſſed, for impoſing rates and duties payable in theſe Colonies. In this Statute the Commons, avoiding the terms of *giving* and *granting*, "humbly beſought his Majeſty that it might be enacted, &c." But from a declaration in the preamble, that the rates and duties were "in lieu of" ſeveral others granted by the Statute firſt before mentioned, *for raiſing a revenue*, and from ſome other expreſſions, it appears that theſe duties were intended *for that purpoſe.*

In the next year (1767) an Act was made, "to enable his Majeſty to put the cuſtoms and *other duties* in America under the management of Commiſſioners, &c." and the King thereupon erected the preſent expenſive Board of Commiſſioners, for the expreſs purpoſe of carrying into execution the ſeveral Acts relating to the *revenue* and trade in *America.*

After the repeal of the Stamp-act, having again reſigned ourſelves to our ancient unſuſpicious affections for the parent ſtate, and anxious to avoid any controverſy with her, in hopes of a favourable alteration in ſentiments and meaſures towards us, we did not preſs our objections againſt the above mentioned Statutes made ſubſequent to that repeal.

Adminiſtration, attributing to trifling cauſes a conduct that really proceeded from generous motives, were encouraged in the ſame year (1767) to make a bolder experiment on the patience of America.

By a Statute commonly called the *Glaſs, Paper and Tea-act*, made fifteen months after the repeal of the *Stamp-act*, the Commons of Great-Britain reſumed their former language, and again undertook to "*give* and *grant* rates and duties to be paid in theſe Colonies," for the expreſs purpoſe of "*raiſing a revenue*, to defray the charges of the *adminiſtration of juſtice*, the ſupport of *civil government*, and *defending* the King's dominions," on this continent. The penalties and forfeitures, incurred under this Statute, are to be recovered *in the ſame manner* with thoſe mentioned in the foregoing Acts.

To this Statute, ſo naturally tending to diſturb the tranquility then univerſal throughout the Colonies, Parliament, in the ſame ſeſſion, added another no leſs extraordinary.

Ever ſince the making the preſent peace, a ſtanding army has been kept in theſe Colonies. From reſpect for the mother country, the innovation was not only tolerated, but the provincial Legiſlatures generally made proviſion for ſupplying the troops.

The Aſſembly of the province of New-York, having paſſed an Act of this kind, but differing in ſome articles from the directions of the Act of Parliament made in the *fifth* year of this reign, the Houſe of Repreſentatives in that Colony was prohibited, by a Statute made in the ſeſſion laſt mentioned, from making any bill, order, reſolution or vote, except for adjourning or chuſing a Speaker, until proviſion ſhould be made by the ſaid Aſſembly for furniſhing the troops within that province, not only with all ſuch neceſſaries as were required by the Statute *which they were charged with diſobeying*, but alſo with thoſe required by two other *ſubſequent* Statutes, which were declared to be in force until the twenty-fourth day of March, 1769.

Theſe Statutes of the year 1767 revived the apprehenſions and diſcontents, that had entirely ſubſided on the repeal of the *Stamp-act*; and amidſt the juſt fears and jealouſies thereby occaſioned, a Statute was made in the next year (1768) to eſtabliſh Courts of *Admiralty* and *Vice-Admiralty* on a new model, expreſly for the end of more *effectually* recovering the *penalties* and *forfeitures* inflicted by Acts of Parliament, framed for the purpoſe of *raiſing a revenue* in America, &c.

The immediate tendency of theſe Statutes is, to ſubvert the right of having a ſhare in legiſlation, by rendering Aſſemblies uſeleſs; the right of property, by taking the money of the Coloniſts without their conſent; the right of trials by jury, by ſubſtituing in their place trials in Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Courts, where ſingle Judges preſide, holding their Commiſſions during pleaſure; and unduly to influence the Courts of common law, by rendering the Judges thereof totally dependant on the Crown for their ſalaries.

Theſe Statutes, not to mention many others exceedingly exceptionable, compared one with another, will be found, not only to form a regular ſyſtem, in which every part has great force, but alſo a pertinacious adherence to that ſyſtem, for ſubjugating theſe Colonies, that are not, and from local circumſtances, cannot be repreſented in the Houſe of Commons, to the uncontroulable and unlimited power of Parliament, in violation of their undoubted rights and liberties, in contempt of their humble and repeated ſupplications.

This conduct muſt appear equally aſtoniſhing and unjuſtifiable, when it is conſidered how unprovoked it has been by any behaviour of theſe Colonies. From their firſt ſettlement, their biteereſt enemies never fixed on any of them a charge of diſloyalty to their Sovereign or diſaffection to their Mother Country. In the wars ſhe has carried on, they have exerted themſelves whenever required, in giving her aſſiſtance; and have rendered her ſervices, which ſhe has publicly acknowledged to be extremely important. Their fidelity, duty and uſefulneſs during the laſt w[illegible], were frequently and affectionately confeſſed by his late Majeſty and the preſent King.

The reproaches of thoſe, who are moſt unfriendly to the freedom of America, are principally levelled againſt the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; but with what little reaſon, will appear by the following declarations of a perſon, the truth of whoſe evidence, in their favour, will not be queſtioned. Governor Bernard thus addreſſes the two Houſes of Aſſembly, in his ſpeech on the 24th of April, 1762, "The unanimity and diſpatch, with which you have complied with the *requiſitions of his Majeſty*, require my particular acknowledgment. And it gives me additional pleaſure to obſerve, that you have therein acted under no other influence than a due ſenſe of your duty, both as members of a general empire, and as the body of a particular province."

[*For the Remainder, and the Addreſs to the Inhabitants of Quebec, ſee the* POSTSCRIPT.]

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of LYNFORD LARDNER, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to pay off their reſpective Balances; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid. CATHARINE LARDNER, JOHN LARDNER, Execut. *Philadelphia, November* 4, 1774.

By *Captain* M'CAUSLAND, *arrived here from* LONDON, *we have the following Intelligence, viz.*

LONDON, *Auguſt* 30.

AT the meeting of the Bill of Rights on Tueſday laſt, the Gentlemen who compoſe that ſociety took the liberty of recommending to the independent Electors of Great-Britain, to form the following articles into a ſolemn declaration, which the Candidates, whom they ſupport, ſhall be required, as the indiſpenſible condition of their being ſupported, to ſign and ſeal publicly at the General Meeting, or at the place of election, binding themſelves by oath to a due and ſacred obſervance of what is therein contained:

1ſt. You ſhall conſent to no ſupplies without a previous redreſs of grievances.

2d. You ſhall promote a law, ſubjecting each Candidate to an oath againſt having uſed bribery, or any other illegal means of compaſſing his election.

3d. You ſhall promote, to the utmoſt of your power, a full and equal repreſentation of the people in Parliament.

4th. You ſhall endeavour to reſtore annual Parliaments.

5th. You ſhall promote a Penſion and a Place Bill, enacting, that any Member who receives a place, penſion, contract, lottery tickets, or any other emolument whatſoever, from the crown, or enjoys profit from any ſuch place, penſion, &c. ſhall not only vacate his ſeat, but be abſolutely ineligible during his continuance under ſuch undue influence.

6th. You ſhall impeach the Miniſters, who adviſed the violating the right of the Freeholders in the Middleſex Election, and the military murders in St. George's Fields.

7th. You ſhall make ſtrict enquiry into the conduct of Judges, touching Juries.

8th. You ſhall make ſtrict enquiry into the application of the public money.

9th. You ſhall uſe your utmoſt endeavours to have the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons expunged, by which the Magiſtrates of the City of London were arbitrarily impriſoned, for ſtrictly adhering to their Charter and their oaths, and alſo that reſolution by which a judicial record was eraſed, to ſtop the courſe of juſtice.

10th. You ſhall attend to the grievances of our fellow-ſubjects in Ireland, and ſecond the complaints they may bring to the throne.

11th. You ſhall endeavour to reſtore to America the eſſential right of taxation by Repreſentatives of their own free election; repealing the acts paſſed in violation of that right ſince the year 1763; and the univerſal exciſe, ſo notoriouſly incompatible with every principle of Britiſh liberty, which has been lately ſubſtituted in the colonies, inſtead of the laws of cuſtoms.

September 12. Lord Mansfield's journey to Paris, ſays a correſpondent, you may be aſſured, is ſolely on account of a challenge that has been given by a certain Ambaſſador (Lord S.) to a Prince of the Blood (the D. of O.)

Sept. 13. The inrolment of the King of Pruſſia's ſubjects, making an army of 300,000 men, has a pompous ſound, but it is, ſays a correſpondent, *Vox et præterea nihil.* The King of Great-Britain, adopting the ſame mode, could inrol a million and an half.

On Saturday evening a Meſſenger was ſent from the Treaſury with ſome diſpatches to Lord North, at Buſhy Park.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Sept. 1.

"The abſence of Lord S——from Court would not have been of ſo long duration, if he had not had a very hot diſpute with a Prince of the Blood, which was carried to ſuch a height, that Lord S——ſent a challenge to the Prince, in conſequence of which he was put under an arreſt, and a guard of two Exempts of the Marſhalſea of France ſet over him: He immediately diſpatched a Courier to his Court to requeſt his recal, to the end that being diſcharged from his Ambaſſy, he might be at liberty to fight without betraying the duties of his employ. This is the affair which has brought his Uncle to Paris."

They write from Warſaw, that two Ruſſian regiments have juſt arrived there, to the great ſurprize of the inhabitants.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, Aug. 20.

"It ſeems as if all the Powers of the Mediterranean were preparing for a war, either offenſive or defenſive, as all the ports are full of ſhipping, and the ſhores covered with troops, in Spain and Barbary particularly. The Emperor of Morocco has two very ſtrong ſquadrons now fit for ſea, one at Sallee, and the other at Larrache: The States of Algiers and Tunis are likewiſe fitting out ſquadrons for ſea, but for what purpoſe theſe Barbarian preparations are making, cannot even be gueſſed at. The Spaniſh lines up to St. Rocque are very full of troops, and ſeveral new battlements and forts are built."

The following is ſaid to be an authentic copy of a letter very recently received from a General Officer ſome time ſince ſent to America, in a very important and critical ſituation, by a noble Lord in a very high office:

(COPY.)

"My Lord,

"It is with the moſt poignant regret that I find myſelf greatly neceſſitated to demand a total exemption from all thoſe reſtrictions, which are laid upon me by the private orders, and a fuller ſcope to exert more immediate powers, as the only means left me to form any hopes of effecting the great and arduous taſk I have undertaken. I have, my Lord, long known the people I have now to deal with; and am well aſſured, they are in the extent bitter enemies to all conciliatory meaſures, where they think the entrance upon them may throw an odium on their unanimity, or put their public ſpirit to the leaſt doubt. I had the honour to deliver my ſentiments and opinion to your Lordſhip, before my embarkation, on theſe people and their prejudices, which, to my great aſtoniſhment, I now find moſt obſtinately rooted; and every day brings me new fears, that I ſhall be reduced to the cruel neceſſity of doing my duty to my Country and my Royal Maſter, in a way that will, I am certain, be as painful to your Lordſhip as to myſelf, and which I have moſt ſtudiouſly endeavoured to avoid. According to the expreſs commands of my moſt gracious Maſter, which I had the honour to receive from him before my departure, I entered on the moſt lenient meaſures at firſt, and acted with circumſpection and ſecrecy, as my arrival added fuel to the flame of the party, as it was univerſally propagated and believed that I came to act more in my military capacity than my civil. I found the means, my Lord, to gain the ſecrets of the party, and endeavoured, by every means, to convince ſome of the leaders, that I came more as a mediator than to enforce. I gave them to know, that the moſt ſoothing meaſures would be uſed if they would deſerve them; that the King deſired nothing more ardently than the affection of his American ſubjects, and a good underſtanding with his Colonies, but that it was firmly reſolved to gain an honourable and juſt reparation for the inſults offered, and the great diſobedience to his M-----'s government and authority; and this reparation muſt be gained; this return to obedience muſt be eſtabliſhed by means the moſt coercive and ſevere; but ſuch is their fatal obſtinacy, that every effort for conciliation was refuſed. As the military force was indeed feared, the cunning and policy of theſe people immediately ſuggeſted the means of debauching the ſoldiers from their duty, in which they had too great ſucceſs, before I could have the power of exerting my authority in ſtopping a defection, which a ſhort time would have rendered very general. I have, my Lord, offered ſuch terms to theſe deluded men, as are infinitely more lenient than they deſerve, and which, ſhould they refuſe accepting, I am determined to make ſome very ſevere examples, which I am very certain will prove the ultimate reſource I ſhall reap any benefit from, reſpecting the intent I am to accompliſh. I muſt aſſure your Lordſhip, that I ſhall have occaſion for a conſiderable reinforcement of troops, on whoſe duty and obedience dependance can be placed; and the more immediate the ſupply, the more effectual ſervice it will render me. Your Lordſhip's judgment will point out the moſt proper, but I could wiſh that . . . . . may be preferred, as my intimate knowledge with them leaves no doubt of their affection to the ſervice. I have pleaſure, however, of affirming to your Lordſhip, that a conſiderable number of the moſt reſpectable people here are well affected to his Majeſty, and have very much diſtinguiſhed themſelves in oppoſition to the moſt extravagant ſchemes of the party, which is indeed a moſt violent and large majority. I have, my Lord, to the utmoſt extent of my power, executed thoſe private matters given to me in charge by your Lordſhip, and by their ſucceſs am ſtill more confirmed in your Lordſhip's profound political reſearches, and extenſive knowledge of mankind in general. I need not uſe argument to aſſure your Lordſhip, that I am moſt firmly attached to an honourable diſcharge of my commiſſion, or that I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's, in all ſincerity,

———."

Sept. 14. *It is generally thought that the m—y will find it neceſſary to get the Boſton Port-bill repealed the next ſeſſion of p—t, if at leaſt they hope for any ſucceſs at the enſuing general election.*

Two additional packets are kept in conſtant pay, to carry government expreſſes to and from Boſton.

The toaſt now is, "*May the Boſtonians and the military be unanimous in ſupport of public liberty.*"

BOSTON, October 31.

In Provincial CONGRESS, October 26, 1774.

WHEREAS in conſequence of the preſent unhappy diſputes between Great-Britain and the Colonies, a formidable body of troops, with warlike preparations of every ſort, are already arrived at, and others deſtined for the metropolis of this province; and the expreſſed deſign of their being ſent is to execute acts of the Britiſh Parliament, utterly ſubverſive of the conſtitution of the province: And whereas his Excellency General Gage has attempted by his troops to diſperſe the inhabitants of Salem, whilſt aſſembled to conſult meaſures for preſerving their freedom; and to ſubjugate the province to arbitrary government:—And proceeding ſtill to more unjuſtifiable and alarming lengths, has fortified againſt the country the capital of the province, and thus greatly endangered the lives, liberties and properties of its oppreſſed citizens: Invaded private property, by unlawfully ſeizing and retaining large quantities of ammunition in the arſenal at Boſton, and ſundry pieces of ordnance in the ſame town, committed to the cuſtody of his troops the arms, ammunition, ordnance and warlike ſtores of all ſorts, provided for the uſe of the province, and by all poſſible means endeavoured to place the province entirely in a defenceleſs ſtate;—at the ſame time having neglected and altogether diſregarded aſſurances from this Congreſs of the pacific diſpoſition of the inhabitants of the province, and intreaties that he would ceaſe from meaſures, which tended to prevent a reſtoration of harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies.

Wherefore, it is the opinion of this Congreſs—that notwithſtanding nothing but ſlavery ought more to be deprecated than hoſtilities with Great-Britain—notwithſtanding the province has not the moſt diſtant deſign of attacking, annoying, or moleſting his Majeſty's troops aforeſaid, but on the other hand will conſider and treat every attempt of the kind, as well as all meaſures tending to prevent a reconciliation between Britain and the Colonies as the higheſt degree of enmity to the province. Nevertheleſs there is great reaſon, from the conſiderations aforeſaid, to be apprehenſive of the moſt fatal conſequences; and that the province may be in ſome degree provided againſt the ſame, and under full perſuaſion that the meaſures expreſſed in the following reſolves are perfectly conſiſtent with ſuch reſolves of the Continental Congreſs as have been communicated to us:

It is *Reſolved*, and hereby recommended to the ſeveral companies of militia in this province, who have not already choſen and appointed officers, that they meet forthwith and elect officers to command their reſpective companies; and that the officers ſo choſen aſſemble as ſoon as may be; and where ſaid officers ſhall judge the limits of the preſent regiments too extenſive, that they divide them and ſettle and determine their limits, and proceed to elect field officers to command the reſpective regiments ſo formed; and that the field officers ſo elected, forthwith endeavour to enliſt one quarter at the leaſt of the number of the reſpective companies, and form them into companies of fifty private at the leaſt, who ſhall equip and hold themſelves in readineſs to march at the ſhorteſt notice; and that each and every company ſo formed, chooſe a Captain and two Lieutenants to command them on any neceſſary and emergent ſervice: And that the ſaid Captain and Subalterns to be ſo elected, form the ſaid companies into battalions, to conſiſt of nine companies each; and that the Captains and Subalterns of each battalion ſo formed, proceed to elect Field Officers to command the ſame. And this Congreſs doth moſt earneſtly recommend that all the aforeſaid elections be proceeded in, and made with, due deliberation and general regard to the public ſervice.

Alſo *Reſolved*, That as the ſecurity of the lives, liberties and properties of the inhabitants of this province depends under Providence on their knowledge and ſkill in the Art Military, and in their being properly and effectually armed and equipt; if any of ſaid inhabitants are not provided with arms and ammunition according to law, they immediately provide themſelves forthwith; and that they uſe their utmoſt diligence to perfect themſelves in Military ſkill; and that if any town or diſtrict within the province is not provided with the full town ſtock of arms and ammunition according to law, the Selectmen of ſuch town or diſtrict take effectual care without delay to provide the ſame. *A true extract from the minutes,*

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secry.

In Provincial CONGRESS, October 28, 1774.

WHEREAS this province has not as yet received from the Continental Congreſs ſuch explicit directions, reſpecting non-importation and conſumption agreements, as are expected; and whereas the greateſt part of the inhabitants of this Colony have entered into non-importation and conſumption agreements, the good effects of which are very conſpicuous.—Therefore,

Reſolved, That this Congreſs approve of the ſaid agreements, and earneſtly recommend to all the inhabitants of this Colony, ſtrictly to conform to the ſame, until the further ſenſe of the Continental or of this Provincial Congreſs is made public. And further, this Congreſs highly applaud the conduct of thoſe patriotic merchants, who have generouſly refrained from importing Britiſh goods ſince the commencement of the cruel Boſton port-bill; at the ſame time reflect with pain on the conduct of thoſe, who have ſordidly preferred their private intereſt to the ſalvation of their ſuffering country, by continuing to import as uſual; and recommend it to the inhabitants of the province, that they diſcourage the conduct of ſaid importers, by refuſing to purchaſe any article whatſoever of them. *A true extract from the minutes,*

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secry.

In Provincial CONGRESS, October 28, 1774.

IT has been recommended by the Congreſs, That whereas the monies heretofore granted and ordered to be aſſeſſed by the General Court of this Province, and not paid into the province treaſury, the ſame ſhould not be paid to the honourable Harriſon Gray, Eſq; for reaſons moſt obvious:

Therefore, *Reſolved*, That Henry Gardner, Eſq; of Stow, be, and hereby is appointed Receiver-General, until the further order of this or ſome other Congreſs, or Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province; whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be to receive all ſuch monies as ſhall be offered to be paid into his hands, to the uſe of the province, by the ſeveral conſtables, collectors or other perſons, by order of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts, and to give his receipt for the ſame. And it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral towns or diſtricts within this province, that they immediately call town and diſtrict meetings, and give directions to all conſtables, collectors and other perſons, who may have any part of the province tax of ſuch town or diſtrict in their reſpective hands or poſſeſſions, in conſequence of any late order and directions of any town or diſtrict, that he or they immediately pay the ſame to the ſaid Henry Gardner, Eſq; for the purpoſe aforeſaid. And it is alſo recommended, that the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in ſaid directions ſignify and expreſly engage to ſuch conſtable, collector or other perſon, as ſhall have the ſaid monies in their hands, that their paying the ſame to Henry Gardner, Eſq; aforeſaid, and producing his receipt therefor, ſhall ever hereafter operate as an effectual diſcharge to ſuch perſon for the ſame. And it is hereby recommended, that the like order be obſerved reſpecting the tax ordered by the Great and General Court at their laſt May ſeſſion. And it is farther recommended to all ſheriffs, deputy-ſheriffs and coroners, who may have in their hands any monies belonging to the province, that they immediately pay the ſame to the ſaid Receiver-General, taking his receipt therefor. And the ſaid Henry Gardner, Eſq; the Receiver-General, ſhall be accountable to this or ſome other Congreſs or Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province.

And to the end that all the monies heretofore aſſeſſed, in purſuance of any former grants and orders of the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this Province, and hitherto uncollected by the ſeveral conſtables and collectors, to whom the ſeveral liſts of aſſeſſments thereof were committed, may be effectually levied and collected; and alſo to the end that all the monies granted and ordered to be aſſeſſed by the General Court at their ſeſſion in May laſt, which have been aſſeſſed, or which may be aſſeſſed, be ſpeedily and punctually collected; it is earneſtly recommended by this body to the ſeveral conſtables and collectors reſpectively, who have ſuch aſſeſſments in their hands, or to whom any aſſeſſments yet to be made, may be committed by the aſſeſſors of any town or diſtrict, that in levying and collecting the reſpective part or proportion of the total of ſuch aſſeſſment, therein ſet down to the ſeveral perſons named therein, they ſhould act and proceed in the ſame way and manner, as is expreſſed and preſcribed in the form of a warrant given and contained in one act or law of this province, entitled, "an act preſcribing the form of a warrant for collecting of town aſſeſſments," &c. And it is hereby ſtrongly recommended to all the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in this province, that they without fail do afford to their reſpective conſtables and collectors, all that aid and aſſiſtance which ſhall be neceſſary to enable them in that manner to levy the contents of ſuch aſſeſſments; and that they do oblige and compel the ſaid conſtables and collectors to comply with and execute the directions of this reſolve, in as much as the preſent alarming ſituation and circumſtances of this province make it neceſſary for the ſafety thereof

A true Extract from the Minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Secry.*

In Provincial CONGRESS, October 29, 1774

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this province, that, in order to their perfecting themſelves in the military art, they proceed in the method ordered by his Majeſty in the year 1764, it being, in the opinion of this Congreſs, the beſt calculated for appearance and defence.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

Yeſterday arrived here ſeveral tranſports with troops on board from Quebec.

Tueſday laſt the town met according to adjournment, and having finiſhed the buſineſs before them, adjourned till to-morrow.

The commiſſioned Officers of the firſt regiment of militia in the county of Eſſex, commanded by Col. Brown, have reſigned their commiſſions on account of the ſaid Colonel's refuſal to reſign his ſeat at the Council-Board.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 9.

On Tueſday, the 1ſt inſtant, departed this life, in the 41ſt year of her age, Mrs. JANE KNOX, wife of Mr. ROBERT KNOX, of the diſtrict of Southwark; and on the Thurſday following her remains were interred in the family burying-ground, in the Northern Liberties of this city.-----In juſtice to her character, it may truly be ſaid, that in her were united the tender mother, the virtuous affectionate wife, and faithful friend; ſincere in her profeſſions and ſteady in her attachments, and her heart and hand were ever open, to pity and relieve the indigent. The duties, and not the amuſements of life, were the great object of her attention, and, tho' bleſſed with affluent circumſtances, ſhe deſpiſed that empty attachment to outward ſhew, which intoxicates weak minds, and obſerved an elegant ſimplicity in dreſs. The open, undiſſembled ſincerity, for which ſhe was remarkable, procured her the eſteem or all her acquaintance; a ſtriking proof of which was exhibited by the uncommon number of reſpectable inhabitants, of all denominations, that attended her corpſe to the grave.——Her funeral, in compliance with the aſſociation formed by the General Congreſs, was

conducted in the plaineſt manner, without any of that pomp or parade too frequently gone into on ſuch occaſions; which laudable example, ſet by one whoſe opulence enabled him, and whoſe affection led him, to pay every mark of reſpect to the memory of the deceaſed, will, it is hoped, be imitated by every good member of ſociety, and friend to his country.

On Thurſday laſt, departed this life, after a ſhort illneſs, in the 49th year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE KEPPELE, wife of Mr. HENRY KEPPELE, of this city, merchant. In her were united thoſe exemplary virtues which diſtinguiſhed her as a wife, a parent, and a friend. At peace with the world, ſhe left it and its enjoyments with a chearful reſignation, looking on death not as the king of terrors, but as a deliverer from pain.—An affectionate huſband and nine children, the ſurvivors of fifteen, with which their marriage has been bleſſed, are left to lament her loſs. Her remains were depoſited on Saturday in the Lutheran Church-yard, attended by a vaſt concourſe of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants.—At this funeral no mourning of any kind was worn, no gloves or ſcarfs given. An example, at this time, well worthy of imitation by all ranks of people.

Laſt Thurſday night died, of the ſmall-pox, at Marcus-Hook, in the 35th year of his age, the Rev. Mr. DANIEL FRISTOE, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Brenton, in Virginia: On Saturday his remains were brought to this city, and depoſited in the *Baptiſt* burying-ground, attended by a number of friends and acquaintance; Mr. FRISTOE has left an affectionate wife, ſeven ſmall children, and two churches, to bemoan the loſs of a tender huſband, indulgent parent, and faithful paſtor: "And I heard a voice from Heaven, ſaying unto me, write, bleſſed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: Yea, ſaith the ſpirit, that they may reſt from their labours; and their works do follow them. *Rev.* 14. 13.

Monday, November 7, 1774.

A Reſpectable number of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, purſuant to notice given in the Pennſylvania Packet, met at the State-Houſe, to conſider of ſuch matters as it was neceſſary to determine upon, previous to the election of a Committee on Saturday next.

After ſome debate, it was unanimouſly voted—That this Election be by ballot. Whereupon a plan for that purpoſe was read, amended, and unanimouſly approved.

The company met then took into their conſideration—"Whether the Committee ſhould be choſen for the city and county jointly, or whether the city and ſuburbs ſhould chuſe a ſeparate Committee;" and, after ſome debate,

Voted unanimouſly, That the city and ſuburbs ſhall chuſe a Committee to act for themſelves, diſtinct from the county.

Voted unanimouſly, That this Committee do conſiſt of Sixty Perſons.

Voted unanimouſly, That the Committee of Sixty, propoſed to be elected on Saturday next for this city and ſuburbs, ſhall be and continue in office until the cloſe of the ſeſſions of General Congreſs intended to be held next ſpring, and until two weeks afterwards, and no longer.

Voted unanimouſly, That the following Gentlemen be appointed and requeſted, to take care that the Election for Inſpectors is held in the ſeveral wards reſpectively, and in the ſuburbs, agreeable to the plan of Election, viz.

High-ſtreet Ward. William Hollingſhead, John Bayard.
Upper Delaware Ward. Jacob Bright, Philip Moore.
Lower Delaware. John Knowles, John Duffield.
Mulberry Ward. Iſaac Melchior, Jacob Winey.
North Ward. Iſaac Howell, Richard Humphreys.
Cheſtnut Ward. William Bradford, Joſeph Dean.
Middle Ward. John Howard, Samuel Simpſon.
Walnut Ward. Adam Hubley, John Taylor.
South Ward. George Claypoole, Sharpe Delany.
Dock Ward. Captain Donnell, William Jackſon.
Northern Liberties. Joſeph Thatcher, William Maſters.
Southwark. Arthur Donaldſon, Thomas Penroſe.

THE PLAN, &c.

An Inſpector ſhall be choſen in each ward in the city, one for the diſtrict of Southwark, and one for that part of the Northern Liberties, which lies eaſtward of Fourth-ſtreet continued, and ſouthward of the creek whereon Maſters's mill is erected, including alſo that part of Kenſington, to the eaſtward of the ſtreet leading from Frankford road to the bridge over Gunner's Run, and to the ſouthward of that run. For this purpoſe the Freeholders and others, qualified to vote for Members of General Aſſembly, in each ward, ſhall meet on Thurſday next, at the place where the Ward Election for Inſpectors was held at the laſt Election, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon. That part of the Northern Liberties before deſcribed at the Northern Liberty Beer-houſe. Southwark to meet at the ſign of the Blue Bell (Mr. Patton's.)

The Inſpectors ſo choſen ſhall meet at the State-houſe on Saturday morning next, at nine o'clock, and chuſe three reputable Freeholders to preſide as Judges of the Election; and they ſhall, before they proceed in the ſaid Election, ſolemnly declare upon their honour, That they will ſuperintend this Election, during the continuance of it, and conduct it, as near as may be, according to the Act of Aſſembly for regulating elections, &c. paſſed 25th Geo. II. and if any perſon ſhall offer a vote, who is not known to ſome one of them to have a right to vote, they will require of him, inſtead of an oath, a ſolemn declaration upon honour, of his right to vote for Members of General Aſſembly, and inform him at the ſame time, that if it ſhall hereafter appear that he has declared falſly, he ſhall be publicly advertiſed in the News-papers, as having abuſed and inſulted his diſtreſſed country.

The Judges and Clerks, who ſhall aſſiſt at the propoſed Election, ſhall alſo make a ſolemn declaration upon honour, that they will faithfully perform their duty, according to the beſt of their judgment.

The Inſpectors ſhall then proceed to receive the votes of the Freeholders, qualified to vote for Members of General Aſſembly, within the limits aforeſaid, and having received all ſuch votes as ſhall be ſo offered, ſhall, about eight o'clock in the evening, give the uſual notice, that the election will be cloſed in half an hour, and ſhall cloſe it accordingly. They ſhall then carefully proceed to count off the tickets, in order juſtly to determine who are duly elected to be of the ſaid Committee, and having determined it, ſhall make out three complete liſts of the Committee ſo choſen, and deliver one to Mr. John Dunlap, one to Meſſrs. William and Thomas Bradford, and one to Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers, to be publiſhed in their News-papers, with a requeſt to the Committee ſo choſen to meet at the State-Houſe on Thurſday the 17th inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and proceed on the duty for which they are appointed.

Extract of a Letter from Newfoundland, October 9.

"On the firſt inſtant, a letter was delivered from General Gage's Secretary to our Governor, after being arrived 24 hours, which ſhews it was not expreſs; however, as all great men are full of expectations, he thought it might be a feather in his cap, and ordered the ſhip Roſe to ſail on four hours notice for Boſton (although under ſailing orders for England) with the Commandant and Officers, and about 100 men, to aſſiſt in intimidating the poor Boſtonians."

Laſt Thurſday a large three deck ſhip was launched at New-York, upon a new conſtruction, ſuch as was never done in America before, in the preſence of a great concourſe of people. This ſhip was built by Mr. Thomas Cheeſman, is near 1000 tons burthen, and allowed by Judges to be one of the beſt ſhips ever built in America.

The PUBLIC will pleaſe to take Notice, that the MAYOR's COURT is to be held at the Court-Houſe in this City, on the 22d Day of November inſtant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

*** Thoſe perſons who became adventurers in the *firſt* Claſs of the WILMINGTON LOTTERY for the benefit of St. John's Church in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, and for ſome other public purpoſes in the County of New-Caſtle, are requeſted to renew their tickets in the *ſecond* or *laſt* Claſs of the ſaid lottery before the 28th day of this inſtant November, at which time the tickets will be rolled up for drawing, and thoſe then unſold will be diſpoſed of to the firſt appliers.

College of Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1774.

†‡† Dr. MORGAN's INTRODUCTORY LECTURE to his Courſe on the *Theory and Practice of Phyſic*, will be delivered on Monday the 14th inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

On Friday, the 25th of November, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, Dr. CHOVET will deliver the Introductory Diſcourſe to his PHYSIOLOGICAL and ANATOMICAL LECTURES, at his Muſeum, in Vidal's-alley, Second-ſtreet.

BY THE HONOURABLE
JOHN PENN, Eſquire,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have juſt received a Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of DARTMOUTH, one of His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, informing me, that "it had been repreſented to his Majeſty, that "the Government of *Pennſylvania* had taken a Reſolu"tion to extend its Juriſdiction up to the Line ſettled by "Commiſſioners between that Province and *Maryland*, "although the Guardians of the Heir of Lord *Baltimore* "had declared their Incapacity, in Point of Law, to "concur in a Ratification of that Line, and conſequently "their Inability to take the like Step on their Part: And "it being apprehended that ſuch a partial Extention of "Juriſdiction might have the Effect to diſturb the Peace "of the King's Subjects, ſettled on the Frontiers of both "Provinces, and might occaſion Violence and Bloodſhed, "he was commanded by the King to ſignify to me His "Majeſty's Pleaſure, that I ſhould deſiſt from iſſuing any "Orders for extending the Juriſdiction of *Pennſylvania*, "beyond thoſe Places where it had been uſually exer"ciſed, until the preſent Difficulty on the Part of *Mary*"*land* ſhould be removed, or until His Majeſty's further "Pleaſure ſhould be known." I HAVE therefore, in Compliance with His Majeſty's Commands, thought proper to iſſue this my Proclamation, hereby ſtrictly commanding and enjoining all Magiſtrates, Sheriffs and other Officers of Juſtice, to deſiſt from exerciſing the Juriſdiction of the Government of *Pennſylvania*, or the Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*, beyond thoſe Places where the ſame hath been heretofore uſually exerciſed, until the preſent Difficulty on the Part of *Maryland* ſhall be removed, or until His Majeſty's further Pleaſure ſhall be known in the Premiſes, any Thing in any former Proclamation contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province of Pennſylvania, *at* Philadelphia, *the Second Day of* November, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four, and in the Fifteenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.*

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. Secretary.

GOD Save the KING.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, from Falmouth, G. B. Ship King of Portugal, G. Lewis, and Ship America, J. M'Coy, London. Sloop Friendſhip, H. Fiſher, and Schooner Liberty, D. Keddle, Hiſpaniola. Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, Ship Mercury, R. Collings, Brig Lowther, I. Smith, Barbados. Ship Layſoye Planter, W. Smith, Dominica. Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, and Ship George, S. Martin, Jamaica. Sloop Mulberry, I. Blake, Schooner Catherine, I. Younghuſband, Sloop Deſire, P. Gorham, Sloop Betſey, W. Undrill, Sloop Nancy, I. Sinclair, and Schooner Wray Galley, G. Wray, Virginia. Sloop Speedwell, S. Smith, Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, and Snow Fanny, I. Tanner, Rh. Iſland. Sch. Roxanna, I. Godfrey, Cape-Fear. Sch. Betſey, E. Rogers, and Sch. Delaware, R. Cooke, Salem, N. E. Sch. Hawke, I. Nicholſon, Cape-Cod. Sch. Endeavour, T. Dewick, Maryland. Ship Philadelphia, T. Winning, Londonderry. Sch. Polly, W. Wyer, and Brig Charming Sally, E. Giſby, Guadaloupe. Sch. Henrietta, G. Catton, Montſerrat. Brig Induſtry, I. Watt, Antigua. Sch. Patty, I. Harris, and Sloop Betſey, E. Chappel, N. London. Sloop Quaker, I. Rivers, N. York. Sch. Three Brothers, I. Beard, Nantucket. Sloop Lively, A. Lowell, Piſcataqua. Sloop Prudence, B. Chadfield, Georgia. Sch. Hopewell, I. Scott, S. Carolina.

OUTWARDS. *Brig Sally, I. Stephens, Brig Rachel, L. Simmonds, Ship King of Portugal, G. Lewis, and Ship Concord, J. Volans, for Liſbon. Ship Pomona, I. Green, and Ship Sophia, S. Williams, Cadiz. Brig Dolphin, I. Hunn, Jamaica. Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Ship Richard Penn, I. All, Maryland. Sch. Bumper, E. Booker, Virginia. Sloop Sally, C. Lowe, Grenades. Ship Liberty, C. Thompſon, Gibraltar. Sch. Three Brothers, I. Beard, Nantucket. Ship Sally, F. Fearifs, N. York. Sch. Betſey, E. Rogers, Salem, N. E. Brig Kitty, I. Robinſon, Dominica.*

CLEARED. *Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyrie, Ship Clementina, P. Brown, Sch. Lucretia, I. Moore, Sch. Rebecca, J. Holden, and Sch. Bumper, E. Booker, Virginia. Brig Nancy, I. Butler, Ship Charming Molly, R. Gill, Ship Joſeph, I. White, and Ship Atlantic, I. Maitland, Jamaica. Sloop Betſey, I. Tucker, St. Vincents. Sloop Polly, I. Humphreys, and Sloop Hope, ---- Dockray, N. Carolina. Sch. Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Brig Potowmack, G. Rowe, and Ship Union, A. Bryſon, Maryland. Sch. Sally, I. Dunbar, Sloop Speedwell, S. Smith, and Sloop Endeavour, P. Gilbert, Rh. Iſland. Ship George, S. Martin, to Liſbon.*

Philadelphia, November 10, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an Engliſh SERVANT MAN, who has three Years and an Half to ſerve; he is a ſtrong hearty Fellow, underſtands taking Care of Horſes, and driving a Carriage or Team. Enquire of JAMES WHITEHEAD, at the Work-houſe. ¶

JAMES ROSE,

Who kept Shop almoſt at the Corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, is removed to the Corner-houſe of Third and Arch-ſtreets, oppoſite to the Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, in Arch-ſtreet, and the Sign of the Roſe, in Third-ſtreet, at the Corner of the Friends Burying-ground, and has, out of the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow, laid in on the very beſt terms,

A VERY neat and general Aſſortment of GOODS, which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, Wholeſale and Retail, for ready Money only.

WHEREAS William Dewees, Eſq; High-ſheriff of this county, advertiſed for ſale, on the 9th inſtant, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, the ſouth corner of Black-horſe-alley, as the eſtate of Richard Robinſon, deceaſed: And, whereas Iſaac Corren, of the city of Philadelphia, by an advertiſement in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2393, gave notice "to all perſons intending to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, that the ſaid Richard Robinſon, in his life time, and before the ſaid premiſes were any way incumbered, conveyed the ſame to him by a deed, duly executed *and recorded*, ſubject to a groundrent of 50l. per annum, which was all the intereſt belonging to the ſaid Robinſon, at the time of his death, in the ſaid meſſuage and lot of land:" We think it our duty to inform the public, that no ſuch deed as abovementioned is to be found upon record; and if there is any ſuch deed, there is reaſon to believe it was executed ſubſequent to a mortgage, under which the premiſes are to be ſold. JOSEPH SWIFT, Adminiſtrator of RICHARD ROBINSON, during the minority of SARAH ROBINSON; THOMAS MIFFLIN, Guardian of SARAH ROBINSON, only child of RICHARD ROBINSON. *Philadelphia, Nov.* 9, 1774.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. JAMES MACCURBIN, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any accounts againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and paid by ZACHARIAH HOOD, Executor.

N. B. The ſtill-houſe, at the corner of Walnut and Fifth-ſtreets, to be ſold or lett. *Nov.* 8, 1774. ¶

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Hatters Buſineſs.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTERS. ¶

FINE BURTON ALE, AND LONDON PORTER,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSHUA FISHER AND SONS.

THE CREDITORS of CHARLES READ, are deſired to meet at the Houſe of Joſeph Haight, in Burlington, the firſt Day of next Month, in order to conſider of ſome Propoſals then to be laid before them; ſuch who have not brought in their Accounts, are deſired to deliver them to the Subſcribers, previous to that time, in order to enable them then to make a dividend of the Money in their Hands.

DANIEL ELLIS,
CHARLES READ,
THOMAS FISHER.

Eleventh-Month (November) 9, 1774.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, gave two Bonds unto a certain Thomas Brandon, of Northumberland county, bearing date the 3d day of July, 1773, for Fifty Pounds each, the one payable the firſt day of October, 1774, the other the firſt day of October, 1775. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on ſaid Bonds, as I will diſpute the payment of the ſame, until thereto by law compelled, or the ſaid Brandon fulfils the bargain for which ſaid Bonds were executed. Witneſs my hand, the 7th day of November, 1774.

§ DETRICK REES.

Philadelphia, Eleventh-Month 7, 1774.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jonathan Carmalt, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid. HANNAH CARMALT, Executrix, CALEB CARMALT, Executor.

Chicheſter, November 5, 1774.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of John Price, late of Lower-Chicheſter, in the county of Cheſter, Eſq; deceaſed, on note or book-accompt, and alſo thoſe who are indebted for goods bought at vendue of his executors, are requeſted to make immediate payment, in order to prevent trouble; and thoſe who owe above a year's intereſt, on bond or mortgage, are deſired to pay the ſame regularly, otherwiſe the principal will be called out of their hands; and thoſe who have any accounts, or demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be ſettled and paid. ELISHA PRICE, and SAMUEL PRICE, Executors. ¶

To be SOLD on reaſonable TERMS, by the SUBSCRIBER,

TWO good LOTS, with 35 feet front, very commodiouſly ſituate for any uſe, in Cherry-alley, on the back of the ſubſcriber's houſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid lots, or the houſe, with four lots, may know the terms, by applying to LEWIS SENGEISEN, at the Sign of the Drove of Cattle, the upper end of Race-ſtreet. ¶

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of Joſhua Hoops, in Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, on the 16th of laſt month, a black GELDING, between 5 and 6 years old, about 16 hands high, natural trotter, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, lately ſhod before, has a white ſpot on his neck, the near ſide, and a hard lump on his ſhoulder, occaſioned by the collar in drawing. It is ſuppoſed he muſt have been ſtopped, taken up, or ſtole, on his way to the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, by whom the above reward, and reaſonable charges, will be paid, to any perſon that ſhall bring ſaid horſe home.

Eleventh-Month 5, 1774. ‖ ABRAHAM GIBBON.

WHEREAS ANN, the wife of ALEXANDER GRANT, hath eloped from her ſaid huſband, and carried off ſundry of his effects; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

November 7, 1774. ‖ ALEXANDER GRANT.

Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, November 7, 1774.

STOLEN, *in the night of the 5th inſtant, from the ſtable of Peter Vanſant, a BAY STALLION, upwards of* 3 *years old,* 14½ *hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, and ſome grey hairs on the ſhoulders, trots and canters very well; the property of ſaid Vanſant. At the ſame time alſo ſtolen, from the ſtable of Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; at Trevoſe, a bay roan* HORSE, 14½ *hands high, marked with a C on the near buttock, and a C reverſed on the right ſide of the neck, under the mane, trots and paces; the property of Robert Levers. It is ſuppoſed the above deſcribed horſes were ſtolen by a man who ſome times has aſſumed the name of Francis M'Cue, at others of John M'Guire; he is of a freſh complexion, very red noſe, about* 5 *feet* 6 *inches high, an Iriſhman; had on a grey ſurtout coat, a lincy jacket, grey yarn ſtockings (alſo ſtolen from the ſaid Vanſant the night before) a red under jacket, without ſleeves, an old ragged ſhirt and tow trowſers, and a pair of old ſhoes, a buckle in one, and a ſtring in the other. Whoever ſhall apprehend the ſaid thief, ſo that he be duly convicted, and ſecures the ſaid ſtallion, ſhall receive* Fifty Shillings *reward from the ſaid Peter Vanſant, or* Thirty Shillings *for ſecuring the ſaid ſtallion; and for ſecuring the ſaid bay roan,* Thirty Shillings *to be paid by the ſaid Robert Levers.*

N. B. The bay horſe is ſhod before, had neither brand nor earmark. There was an old hunting ſaddle, without houſing or cloth, or crupper, the ſtirrup ſtraps much broken. ‖ 7ſ 6.

Bucks County, November 5, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Members of the Low Dutch Congregation, of South and Northampton Townſhips, have petitioned the General Aſſembly to paſs an Act, to enable them to ſell a Meſſuage and Plantation belonging to ſaid Congregation, and to purchaſe another more convenient for their Miniſter to live in, at the next Meeting of the ſaid Aſſembly, which will be on the 5th of December next enſuing. Any Perſons who can give good Reaſons why the ſaid Plantation ſhould not be ſold, or a Law paſſed for ſaid Purpoſe, are deſired to make their Objections, otherwiſe it will be proceeded on. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 19th day of November inſt. at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, with the appurtenances, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, containing in Front about 18 feet, and in depth -- feet; bounded by ground of Iſaac Snowden, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 30*ſ.* currency per annum; late the eſtate of John Snowden, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 21ſt day of November inſt, at the houſe of ---- Yeager, in Spring-Garden, at three o'clock in the afternoon, A certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Spring-Garden aforeſaid, in the Northern Liberties, on the eaſt ſide of a lane or ſtreet, called Garden-ſtreet, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 140 feet, more or leſs; bounded by ground of John Smith, and others; late the eſtate of John Chriſtfield Wolfe, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 22d day of November inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Elijah Weed, the corner of Arch and Fourth-ſtreets, A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Apple-tree-alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, containing in front, on Apple-tree-alley aforeſaid, 18 feet, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground of Joſeph Stout, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Forty-five Shillings currency per annum; late the eſtate of Henry Reinhart; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 22d day of November inſt. at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the diſtrict of Southwark, the corner of Oak and Crab-ſtreets, containing in breadth, on Crab-ſtreet aforeſaid, 100 feet, and in depth, on Oak-ſtreet, 60 feet; ſubject to a groundrent of £. 10. ſterling;---a certain other meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Duke-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 75 feet; bounded by a meſſuage or tenement now or late of Suſanna Chapman, and ſubject to a groundrent of Fifty-five Shillings currency per annum;---and all the eſtate, right, title and intereſt of James Welden Roberts, of and in a certain meſſuage or tenement, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Almond-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, late the eſtate of John Fuller, deceaſed; the whole late the eſtate of James Welden Roberts; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of November inſt. at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and five lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Callowhill-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 40 feet, and in depth 80 feet; bounded by ground of John Stillwagon, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Forty Shillings ſterling per annum; late the eſtate of Martin Noll; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of November inſt. at the London Coffee-Houſe, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in front, on Cheſtnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, 13 feet, and in depth 20 feet; bounded by ground of William Smith, and others; late the eſtate of Adam Weaver; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Pluris Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold by public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 30th day of November inſtant, at the houſe of William Brown, in Arch-ſtreet, near the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, A certain two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Hudſon's Square, on the ſouth ſide of North-ſtreet, in this city, containing in front 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Rachel Jory, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Thirteen Spaniſh Dollars and One Third part of ſuch a Dollar; late the eſtate of Michael Herbert; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Northampton County, October 29, 1774.

WAS committed to the Goal of this county, a few days ago, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain man, who calls himſelf JOHN COOK, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, a little pock-marked, and has a hair mole on his right cheek, fair ſhort hair, ſuppoſed to be lately cut; had on, when committed, an old brown coat, an old grey coloured ſurtout coat, old leather breeches, a woollen check ſhirt, an old wool hat, and new ſhoes; ſays he is this country born, and came from the Whiteplain, in York government, and had with him a certificate, ſigned Edmond Ward, dated the 24th of July laſt; ſays alſo that he, together with 7 or 8 more, broke Philadelphia Goal about 2 or 3 years ago. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come or ſend in five weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, by PETER EALER, Goaler. ¶

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Aſhton townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 25th of October laſt, two Dutch ſervant men, viz. The one, named *Jacob Weimer*, has been about 3 years in the country, 20 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a light complexion and down look, ſlow of ſpeech, has brown hair; ſuppoſed to have about Forty Shillings caſh with him; had on a blue cloth coat, the buttons taken off the ſleeves, and the falſe button-holes picked out of the hind ſkirts, greyiſh jacket, without ſleeves, two ſhirts, one flax, the other tow, new buckſkin breeches, two pair of ſtockings, one pair thread, the other woollen, a new wool hat, and old ſhoes, with ſtrings. The other, named *Conrad Bernard*, has been about 8 weeks in the country, 5 feet 6 inches high, about 24 years of age, black complexion, ſtoop ſhouldered; had on a blue ſurtout coat, red and white ſtriped linen jacket, either black knit breeches, or tow trowſers, one pair of ribbed thread ſtockings, one pair of brown and white yarn ditto, two homeſpun ſhirts, half-worn caſtor hat, half-worn ſhoes, with odd buckles, the one plated, the other copper. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid ſervants in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR POUNDS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS DUTTON, or AARON MATSON. 7*ſ* 6.

October 28, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Conſtable of Marcus-Hook, a certain *James Hamel*, but may change his name, a labourer; had on, when he went away, a blue jacket, very much worn, a red waiſtcoat without ſleeves, a homeſpun ſhirt, ſtriped ticken trowſers, an old hat, new ſhoes, with braſs buckles; he is about 6 feet high, about 25 years of age, black hair, fair complexion, and ſtoops a little when he walks, this country born; has been whipped at Cheſter for felony about 12 months ago, and now has ſtolen a horſe from Joſeph Trimble, in Cheſter county, and ſold him to John Winter, Carter, in Philadelphia. Whoever takes up ſaid thief, and ſecures him in Cheſter goal, ſhall receive the above reward, by applying to

† JACOB COBORN, Conſtable.

FIVE POUNDS Reward

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, who came in the ſnow Charlotte, Capt. Gaffney, about 6 weeks ago, a certain JOHN CAMPIN, by trade a Butcher, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlender made, long viſage, ſmall legs, and hath a clumſy walk, wears his own ſhort brown hair, which inclines to curl; had on, and took with him, a new large broad diamond check ſhirt, without buttons, a ſhort brown jacket, without ſleeves, a dark frize ſurtout coat, with a large cape to it, and another of black, with black horn buttons, one pair of blue worſted pluſh breeches, light coloured yarn ſtockings, generally not gartered, thick double ſoaled ſhoes, with large broad carved copper buckles, a ſmall brimmed old hat, ſpeaks quick and tolerable good Engliſh, given to liquor; it is ſuppoſed he is gone off with ſome of his ſhipmates, who may aſſiſt him in changing his clothes, and no doubt but he may change his name. If taken up in the city Twenty Shillings, if within ten miles Thirty Shillings, twenty miles Forty Shillings, and if thirty miles the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, or ſecured in any of his Majeſty's goals, paid by EDWARD BARRET, in Front-ſtreet, Southwark. *Philadelphia, Auguſt 28, 1774.*

All maſters of veſſels are deſired not to harbour or carry him off. ¶

STOLEN, in the night of the firſt inſtant (November) out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, the following things, viz. a London brown broadcloth coat and jacket, lined with tammy, with baſket buttons, a homeſpun claret coloured cloth coat, about half-worn, a pair of buck-ſkin breeches, a pair of home made blue ribbed yarn ſtockings, a red and white ſilk handkerchief, a pair of ſleeve buttons, marked A B. a leather pocket-book, and ſome other things. They were taken away by a certain HENRY JONES, as he called himſelf, but goes by ſeveral names, who was hired to work; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 40 years of age, of a ſwarthy complexion, and has thick lips; had on an old flannel under jacket, a pair of cloth coloured velvet breeches, old thread ſtockings, ſhoes tied with ſtrings, and a half-worn wool hat, but it is likely he may change his apparel. Whoever ſecures ſaid thief, with the above goods, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the thief only, paid by JOHN HULINGS. ¶

RUN away, laſt Monday morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Paſſyunk townſhip, 4 miles from Philadelphia, an Iriſh ſervant man, named PHILEMON BOYL, about 19 years of age; had on, when he went away, a good coat, jacket and breeches, of a dark chocolate colour, with gilt buttons, the back parts of the jacket are red, and his coat lined with pale blue lincey, grey ſtockings, good ſhoes, and a black ſilk cravat round his neck; he is much freckled in the face, has dark curled hair, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and by trade a weaver. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

November 1, 1774. ‖ JOHN EVERLEY,

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, two Iriſh ſervant men, about 18 years of age, the one named John Dockerty, *about 5 feet 5 inches high, ſandy coloured hair, long viſaged; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, a jacket without ſleeves, the fore parts white, the back parts old dark coloured cloth, with one of the ſkirts torn off, new coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, no ſhoes. The other named* Cornelius *or* Naugher M'Cormick, *of a middle ſize, of a dark complexion, black hair; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, a coat, the outſide of lincey, the wool black, the lining of coarſe hickory, with large Philadelphia buttons, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, with a yoke about his neck, no ſhoes, perhaps he may cut off the yoke, and ſteal clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN BLACK *and* DAVID FLEMING. ¶

WHEREAS *Robert M'Dowell*, of Cumberland county, ſold the ſubſcriber a piece of land, on the 19th day of December, 1770, for Four Hundred Pounds, Two Hundred and Eighty Pounds whereof are paid, and he has received three bonds of Forty Pounds each for the remainder; one payable the firſt day of April 1775---the ſecond on the firſt day of April 1776---and the third on the firſt day of April 1777; but as the ſaid *Robert M'Dowell* has not given me a ſufficient deed of conveyance, I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bonds, for I will not pay them till I get a ſufficient title for the ſaid land, or am compelled by law. ¶

October 29, 1774. JEREMIAH SERGEANT.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, out of Thomas Black's paſture, within half a mile of Chriſtiana Bridge, on the 8th of October laſt, A dark brown HORSE, 3 years old, about 14½ hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod before, a ſmall ſwitch tail, a little hollow backed, with a ſmall ſtar and ſnip in his face, and is a ſhort, thick, well made horſe. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner gets his horſe again, and the thief on conviction brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Three Pounds* reward, or *Twenty Shillings* for the horſe only, with all reaſonable charges, paid by ſaid *Thomas Black*, or the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Nottingham, Cheſter county.

‡ *SAMUEL HUTCHISON.*

N. B. Any perſon keeping or concealing ſaid horſe, without a legal advertiſement, will be proſecuted as the thief.

Bethel townſhip, Bedford county, October 20, 1774.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living on Tonoloways, in ſaid townſhip and county, the two following creatures, *viz.* One black MARE, near 13 hands high, about three years old, and one black HORSE COLT, two years old paſt, both branded on the near ſhoulder with ſomething like MF, tho' not plain. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

† *BENJAMIN ABBETT.*

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, about the middle of September laſt, A BAY MARE, marked RS, about thirteen hands high; ſhe has a black mare colt, with two white feet on one ſide, and a ſtar in its forehead. Whoever takes up the ſaid creatures, ſhall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM BROWNE. ¶

TAKEN up by JOHN COOMBES, living on Licking-creek, in Bethel townſhip, Bedford county, Pennſylvania, A dark brown MARE, about 7 years old, 12½ hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the near ſhoulder P, and on the off buttock IW, having on her a bell about four ſhillings price, with a double collar, and double buckle. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

TO BE SOLD.

THE Time of a SERVANT LAD, who has about 9 Months to ſerve; he is a very good Hand about Horſes, and an excellent Poſt-Chaiſe Driver. Enquire of the Printers.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Chriſtiana hundred, New-Caſtle county, on the 4th of October laſt, A large bay HORSE, ſhod all round, a natural pacer, branded on the near thigh GW; a new beaver HAT (maker's name Samuel Baker, Philadelphia) was found near the premiſes, ſuppoſed to be left by ſome perſon. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

‡ *PETER BAKER.*

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a Number of unkind and diſaffected People have induſtriouſly propagated through this City, That, on the Arrival of the Ships from England this Fall, I made it my Buſineſs to purchaſe a large Quantity of ſeveral Sorts of dry Goods, in order to ſell them again at an advanced Price; which Report I do declare to be falſe, and do defy any Perſon to appear to my Face, and prove that I have bought to the Amount of One Shilling's Worth of Goods from them, ſince the Arrival of ſaid Ships. And do further ſay, that, on a cool Reflection, I cannot recollect that I have bought to the Amount of Fifty Pounds Worth of dry Goods on Speculation ſince I have been in Trade; and am really ſorry that my Fellow-Citizens ſhould be ſo unfriendly to me, and unjuſt to themſelves, as to propagate a Report of this Sort. 6 w. JOHN HEAD.

New-Caſtle Goal, October 28, 1774.

THE Creditors of George Beach, formerly of Baltimore county, in the province of Maryland, Maſon, now confined in the Goal of New-Caſtle, upon Delaware, are deſired to take notice, that he intends to apply to the Worſhipful the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, to be held at New-Caſtle, for the county of New-Caſtle, on Friday, the 18th day of November next, for the benefit of the Acts of Aſſembly of the government of the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware, for the relief of inſolvent debtors, at which time and place, thoſe who have any objections to make, are deſired to attend. GEORGE BEACH. †

WHEREAS William Dewees, Eſq; High-ſheriff of this county, hath advertiſed the ſale of a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, the ſouth corner of Black-horſe-alley, on the 9th inſtant, as the eſtate of Richard Robinſon, deceaſed; now I do hereby give notice to all perſons intending to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, that the ſaid Richard Robinſon, in his life time, and before the ſaid premiſes were any way incumbered, conveyed the ſame to me, by a deed duly executed and recorded, ſubject to a groundrent of 50l. per annum, which is all the intereſt belonging to the ſaid Richard Robinſon, at the time of his death, in the ſaid meſſuage and lot of land. ISAAC COREN. †

On Fifthday, the 24th of this month, at ſix o'clock in the evening, will be expoſed to ſale, at the London Coffee-houſe, in Philadelphia, a tract of woodland, ſituate on Muſconetcunk creek, in the townſhip of Roxbury, and county of Morris, adjoining lands late the London Company's, containing about 418 acres, within 2 miles of Andover forge.

The moiety of a tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich and county of Suſſex, containing 200 acres, held in common with Samuel Pryor, adjoining lands of Philip Willard, and the deviſees of Thomas Lambert.

And one fourth part of a tract of land, containing about 100 acres, held in common with William Heulings and Samuel Pryor, ſituate in the townſhip of Roxbury, in the county of Morris; bounded by lands of Frederick Sovern, John Budd, William Heulings, and lands late of John Baynton. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and if they chooſe to treat for a private ſale, their offers will be attended to, and a good title given by SAMUEL NOBLE, and SAMUEL ALLINSON, Truſtees.

N. B. There is good reaſon to believe that William Heulings and Samuel Pryor, the other owners in common of the two laſt traits, will conſent to a ſale of their ſhares, with the part now adverti[ſed].

FOR CORK,
The BRIG JAMES,
JOHN SMITH, MASTER,

WILL ſail in three Weeks; has good Accommodations for PASSENGERS. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to HUGH M'CULLOCH, or ſaid MASTER on board, at Mr. Andrew Hodge's Wharff.

N. B. The Times of a few Scotch SERVANTS to be diſpoſed of, and ſome Iriſh BEEF. *November 2, 1774.*

ROBERT BASS,
APOTHECARY, in Market-ſtreet,
Has this day imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from LONDON,

A VERY great variety of Capital Drugs, and genuine Patent Medicines; well aſſorted for Apothecaries, Druggiſts, and Store-keepers, that purchaſe in the wholeſale way.

Alſo a quantity of French Prunes, Italian Vermicelli, and a few Truffles and Morells.----Rowley's Britiſh Herb Tobacco and Snuff, Keiſer's genuine famous Pills, and the much celebrated Arquebuſade.---Hemet's Eſſence, and Powder of Pearl, ſo much eſteemed for the Teeth and Gums; Straſburgh Snuff, fine Windſor ſhaving Soap, &c. &c.---white flint Electrical Globes, large marble Mortars for family uſes, Fleſh Bruſhes of different ſizes, Elaſtic, and Tobacco Syringes, &c. &c.

A very neat collection of the fineſt Colours, ſetts of Crayons, a variety of Froſts, and Bronzes; Engliſh Copal Varniſh, and Gold Lacker, Miniature Frames and Caſes, prepared Canvas, whole, half, and ¾ lengths, Gold and Silver Leaf, Gold and Silver Shells, Tools, and Pencils of moſt kinds.

Beſt Florence Oil, in cheſts, common Oil, in barrels, Saltpetre, new Anniſeed, and Antimony, in kegs of an hundred each; beſt refined Venetian Borax, &c. &c.

All the above, with every other article of Drugs, Medicines, and their Appurtenances, in preſent uſe and practice, will be ſold Wholeſale and Retail, at the moſt reaſonable rates, with large allowance to thoſe that take a quantity.

N. B. Medicines regularly and properly compounded; and all Orders, Preſcriptions, and Family Receipts, duly attended to.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD BY
HALL AND SELLERS,
At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Poor Richard's Almanack for 1775.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD BY
JAMES ADAMS,
At his Printing-Office, in Wilmington,
THE PENNSYLVANIA Town and Country-Man's ALMANACK, for the Year 1775. Alſo The WILMINGTON ALMANACK, for the Year 1775. ¶

Burlington, September 20, 1774.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
ISAAC COLLINS, Printer,
THE *BURLINGTON* ALMANACK, for the Year 1775. Containing a Number of Pieces, religious, moral and entertaining.

*** They are alſo to be had of JONATHAN ZANE, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2394.

Remainder of the ADDRESS to the INHABITANTS *of the COLONIES.*

IN another ſpeech on the 27th of May, in the ſame year, he ſays, "Whatever ſhall be the event of the war, it muſt be no ſmall ſatisfaction to us, that this province hath contributed its full ſhare to the ſupport of it: *Every thing that hath been required of it hath been complied with*; and the execution of the powers committed to me, for raiſing the provincial troops, hath been as full and complete as the grant of them. Never before were regiments ſo eaſily levied, ſo well compoſed, and ſo early in the field as they have been this year; the common people ſeemed to be animated with the ſpirit of the general Court, and to vie with them in their readineſs to ſerve the King."

Such was the conduct of the people of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay during the laſt war. As to their behaviour before that period, it ought not to have been forgot in Great-Britain, that not only on every occaſion they had conſtantly and chearfully complied with the frequent royal requiſitions—but that chiefly by their vigorous efforts, Nova Scotia was ſubdued in 1710, and Louiſbourg in 1745.

Foreign quarrels being ended, and the domeſtic diſturbances that quickly ſucceeded, on account of the Stamp-act, being quieted by its repeal, the Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts-Bay tranſmitted an humble addreſs of thanks to the King and divers Noblemen, and ſoon after paſſed a bill for granting compenſation to the ſufferers in the diſorder occaſioned by that act.

Theſe circumſtances, and the following extracts from Governor Bernard's Letters in 1768, to the Earl of Shelburne, Secretary of State, clearly ſhew, with what grateful tenderneſs they ſtrove to bury in oblivion the unhappy occaſion of the late diſcords, and with what reſpectful reluctance they endeavoured to eſcape other ſubjects of future controverſy. "The Houſe (ſays the Governor) "from the time of opening the ſeſſion to this day, has "ſhewn a diſpoſition to *avoid* all diſpute with me; every "thing having paſſed with as much good humour as I "could deſire, except only their continuing to act in *addreſſing* the King, *remonſtrating* to the Secretary of "State, and *employing* a ſeparate Agent. It is the *importance of this innovation*, without any wilfulneſs of "my own, which induces me to make this remonſtrance "at a time when I have a fair proſpect of having, *in all other buſineſs*, nothing but good to ſay of the proceedings of the Houſe."*

"They have acted *in all things*, even in their remonſtrance, *with temper and moderation*; they have *avoided* "ſome ſubjects of diſpute, and have laid a foundation "for *removing* ſome cauſes of former altercation."†

"I ſhall make ſuch a prudent and proper uſe of this "letter, as, I hope, will perfectly reſtore the peace and "tranquility of this province, for which purpoſe *conſiderable ſteps have been made by the Houſe of Repreſentatives*."‡

The vindication of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay contained in theſe letters will have greater force, if it be conſidered, that they were written ſeveral months after the freſh alarm given to the Colonies by the ſtatutes paſſed in the preceding year.

In this place it ſeems proper to take notice of the inſinuation in one of theſe ſtatutes, that the interference of Parliament was *neceſſary*, to provide for "defraying the "charge of the *adminiſtration of juſtice*, the ſupport of "*civil government*, and defending the King's dominions in America."

As to the two firſt articles of expence, every Colony had made ſuch proviſion, as by their reſpective Aſſemblies, the beſt judges on ſuch occaſions, was thought expedient, and ſuitable to their ſeveral circumſtances. Reſpecting the laſt, it is well known to all men, the leaſt acquainted with American affairs, that the Colonies were eſtabliſhed, and have generally defended themſelves, without the leaſt aſſiſtance from Great-Britain; and that, at the time of her taxing them by the ſtatutes before mentioned, moſt of them were labouring under very heavy debts, contracted in the laſt war. So far were they from ſparing their money, when their Sovereign, conſtitutionally, aſked their aids, that, during the courſe of that war, Parliament repeatedly made them compenſations for the expences of thoſe ſtrenuous efforts, which, conſulting their zeal rather than their ſtrength, they had chearfully incurred.

Severe as the acts of *Parliament* before mentioned are, yet the conduct of *Adminiſtration* has been equally injurious and irritating to this devoted country.

Under pretence of governing them, ſo many new inſtitutions, uniformly rigid and dangerous, have been introduced, as could only be expected from incenſed maſters, for collecting the tribute or rather the plunder of conquered provinces.

By an order of the King, the authority of the Commander in chief, and under him of the Brigadiers general, *in time of peace*, is rendered *ſupreme* in all the civil governments in *America;* and thus an uncontroulable military power is veſted in officers not known to the conſtitution of theſe colonies.

A large body of troops and a conſiderable armament of ſhips of war have been ſent to aſſiſt in taking their money without their conſent.

Expenſive and oppreſſive offices have been multiplied, and the acts of corruption induſtriouſly practiſed to divide and deſtroy.

The Judges of the Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Courts are impowered to receive their ſalaries and fees from the effects to be condemned by themſelves; the Commiſſioners of the cuſtoms are impowered to break open and enter houſes without the authority of any civil magiſtrate founded on legal information.

Judges of Courts of Common Law have been made entirely dependant on the Crown for their commiſſions and ſalaries.

A court has been eſtabliſhed at Rhode-Iſland, for the purpoſe of taking Coloniſts to England to be tried.

Humble and reaſonable petitions from the Repreſentatives of the people have been frequently treated with contempt; and Aſſemblies have been repeatedly and arbitrarily diſſolved.

From ſome few inſtances it will ſufficiently appear, on what pretences of juſtice thoſe diſſolutions have been founded.

The tranquility of the colonies having been again diſturbed, as has been mentioned, by the ſtatutes of the year 1767, the Earl of Hillſborough, Secretary of State, in a letter to Governor Bernard, dated April 22, 1768, cenſures the "*preſumption*" of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for "reſolving upon a meaſure of ſo inflammatory a na"ture, *as that of writing to the other colonies on the ſub"ject of their intended repreſentations againſt ſome late Acts "of Parliament*," then declares, that "his Majeſty con"ſiders this ſtep as evidently tending to create unwar"rantable combinations, to excite an unjuſtifiable oppo"ſition to the conſtitutional authority of Parliament,"—and afterwards adds,—"It is *the King's pleaſure*, that as "ſoon as the General Court is again aſſembled, at the "time preſcribed by the Charter, you ſhould require of "the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in his Majeſty's name, "to *reſcind* the reſolution which gave birth to the circular "letter from the Speaker, and to declare their diſappro"bation of, and diſſent to that raſh and haſty proceed"ing."

"If the new Aſſembly ſhould refuſe to comply with "his Majeſty's reaſonable expectation, it is the King's "pleaſure that you ſhould immediately diſſolve them."

This letter being laid before the Houſe, and the reſolution not being reſcinded according to the order, the Aſſembly was diſſolved. A letter of a ſimilar nature was ſent to other Governors, to procure reſolutions approving the conduct of the Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay to be *reſcinded* alſo; and the Houſes of Repreſentatives in other colonies refuſing to comply, Aſſemblies were diſſolved.

Theſe mandates ſpoke a language, to which the ears of Engliſh ſubjects had for ſeveral generations been ſtrangers. The nature of Aſſemblies implies a power and right of deliberation; but theſe commands, proſcribing the exerciſe of judgment on the propriety of the requiſitions made, left to the Aſſemblies only the election between dictated ſubmiſſion and the threatened puniſhment: A puniſhment too founded on no other act, than ſuch as is deemed innocent even in ſlaves—of agreeing in *petitions* for redreſs of grievances, that equally affected all.

The hoſtile and unjuſtifiable invaſion of the town of Boſton ſoon followed theſe events in the ſame year; tho' that town, the province in which it is ſituated, and all the colonies, from abhorrence of a conteſt with their parent ſtate, permitted the execution even of thoſe Statutes, againſt which they ſo unanimouſly were complaining, remonſtrating and ſupplicating.

Adminiſtration, determined to ſubdue a ſpirit of freedom, which Engliſh Miniſters ſhould have *rejoiced* to cheriſh, entered into a monopoliſing combination with the Eaſt-India Company, to ſend to this continent vaſt quantities of Tea, an article on which a duty was laid by a Statute that, in a particular manner, attacked the liberties of America, and which therefore the inhabitants of theſe Colonies had reſolved not to import. The cargoe ſent to South-Carolina was ſtored, and not allowed to be ſold. Thoſe ſent to Philadelphia and New-York were not permitted to be landed. That ſent to Boſton was deſtroyed, becauſe Governor Hutchinſon would not ſuffer it to be returned.

On the intelligence of theſe tranſactions arriving in Great-Britain, the public ſpirited town laſt mentioned was ſingled out for deſtruction, and it was determined the province it belongs to ſhould partake of its fate. In the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament therefore were paſſed the acts for ſhutting up the port of Boſton, indemnifying the murderers of the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and changing their chartered conſtitution of government. To inforce theſe acts, that province is again invaded by a fleet and army.

To mention theſe outrageous proceedings, is ſufficient to explain them. For tho' it is pretended, that the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay has been particularly diſreſpectful to Great-Britain, yet in truth the behaviour of the people, in other colonies, has been an equal "oppoſition to the power aſſumed by Parliament." No ſtep however has been taken againſt any of the reſt. This artful conduct conceals ſeveral deſigns. It is expected that the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay will be irritated into ſome violent action, that may diſpleaſe the reſt of the continent, or that may induce the people of Great-Britain to approve the meditated vengeance of an imprudent and exaſperated miniſtry: If the unexampled pacifick temper of that province ſhall diſappoint this part of the plan, it is hoped the other colonies will be ſo far intimidated as to deſert their brethren, ſuffering in a common cauſe, and that thus diſunited all may be ſubdued.

To promote theſe deſigns, another meaſure has been purſued. In the ſeſſion of Parliament laſt mentioned, an act was paſſed, for changing the government of Quebec, by which act the Roman Catholic religion, inſtead of being tolerated, as ſtipulated by the treaty of peace, is eſtabliſhed; and the people there deprived of the right to an aſſembly, trials by jury, and the Engliſh laws in civil caſes aboliſhed, and inſtead thereof, the French laws eſtabliſhed, in direct violation of his Majeſty's promiſe by his royal proclamation, under the faith of which many Engliſh ſubjects ſettled in that province: and the limits of that province are extended ſo as to comprehend thoſe vaſt regions, that lie adjoining to the northernly and weſternly boundaries of theſe colonies.

The authors of this arbitrary arrangement flatter themſelves, that the inhabitants, deprived of liberty, and artfully provoked againſt thoſe of another religion, will be proper inſtruments for aſſiſting in the oppreſſion of ſuch, as differ from them in modes of government and faith.

From the detail of facts herein before recited, as well as from authentic intelligence received, it is clear beyond a doubt, that a reſolution is formed, and now is carrying into execution, to extinguiſh the freedom of theſe colonies, by ſubjecting them to a deſpotic government.

At this unhappy period, we have been authoriſed and directed to meet and conſult together for the welfare of our common country. We accepted the important truſt with diffidence, but have endeavoured to diſcharge it with integrity. Though the ſtate of theſe colonies would certainly juſtify other meaſures than we have adviſed, yet weighty reaſons determined us to prefer thoſe which we have adopted. In the firſt place, it appeared to us a conduct becoming the character theſe colonies have ever ſuſtained, to perform, even in the midſt of the unnatural diſtreſſes and imminent dangers that ſurround them, every act of loyalty; and therefore we were induced to offer once more to his Majeſty, the petitions of his faithful and oppreſſed ſubjects in America. Secondly, regarding with the tender affection, which we knew to be univerſal among our countrymen, the people of the kingdom from which we derive our original, we could not forbear to regulate our ſteps by an expectation of receiving full conviction, that the coloniſts are equally dear to them. Between theſe provinces and that body ſubſiſts the ſocial band, which we ardently wiſh *may never* be deſſolved, and which *cannot* be diſſolved, until their minds ſhall become *indiſputably hoſtile*, or their *inattention* ſhall permit thoſe who are thus hoſtile to perſiſt in proſecuting, with the powers of the realm, the deſtructive meaſures already operating againſt the coloniſts; and in either caſe, ſhall reduce the latter to ſuch a ſituation, that they ſhall be compelled to renounce every regard, but that of ſelf-preſervation. Notwithſtanding the vehemence with which affairs have been impelled, they have not yet reached that fatal point. We do not incline to accelerate their motion, already alarmingly rapid; we have choſen a method of oppoſition, that does not preclude a hearty reconciliation with our fellow-citizens on the other ſide of the Atlantic. We deeply deplore the urgent neceſſity that preſſes us to an immediate interruption of commerce, that may prove injurious to them. We truſt they will acquit us of any unkind intentions towards them, by reflecting, that we ſubject ourſelves to ſimilar inconveniencies; that we are driven by the hands of violence into unexperienced and unexpected public convulſions, and that we are contending for freedom, ſo often contended for by our anceſtors.

The people of England will ſoon have an opportunity of declaring their ſentiments concerning our cauſe. In their piety, generoſity, and good ſenſe, we repoſe high confidence; and cannot, upon a review of paſt events, be perſuaded, that *they*, the defenders of true religion, and the aſſertors of the rights of mankind, will take part againſt their affectionate proteſtant brethren in the colonies, in favour of *our open* and *their own ſecret* enemies, whoſe intrigues, for ſeveral years paſt, have been wholly exerciſed in ſapping the foundations of civil and religious liberty.

Another reaſon that engaged us to prefer the commercial mode of oppoſition, aroſe from an aſſurance that this mode will prove efficacious, if it be perſiſted in with fidelity and virtue; and that your conduct will be influenced by theſe laudable principles cannot be queſtioned. Your own ſalvation, and that of your poſterity, now depends upon yourſelves. You have already ſhewn that you entertain a proper ſenſe of the bleſſings you are ſtriving to retain. Againſt the temporary inconveniences you may ſuffer from a ſtoppage of trade, you will weigh, in the oppoſite balance, the endleſs miſeries you and your deſcendants muſt endure from an eſtabliſhed arbitrary power. You will not forget the honour of your country, that muſt from your behaviour take its title, in the eſtimation of the world, to glory or to ſhame; and you will, with the deepeſt attention, reflect, that if the peaceable mode of oppoſition recommended by us be broken, and rendered ineffectual, as your cruel and haughty miniſterial enemies, from a contemptuous opinion of your firmneſs, inſolently predict will be the caſe, you muſt inevitably be reduced to chuſe, either a more dangerous conteſt, or a final, ruinous and infamous ſubmiſſion.

Motives thus cogent, ariſing from the emergency of your unhappy condition, muſt excite your utmoſt diligence and zeal, to give all poſſible ſtrength and energy to the pacific meaſures calculated for your relief: But we think ourſelves bound in duty to obſerve to you, that the ſchemes agitated againſt theſe colonies have been ſo conducted, as to render it prudent, that you ſhould extend your views to the moſt unhappy events, and be in all reſpects prepared for every contingency. Above all things we earneſtly intreat you, with devotion of ſpirit, penitence of heart, and amendment of life, to humble yourſelves, and implore the favour of Almighty GOD: and we fervently beſeech his divine goodneſs to take you into his gracious protection.

To the INHABITANTS of the PROVINCE of *QUEBEC.*

Friends and Fellow-ſubjects,

WE, the Delegates of the Colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, deputed by the inhabitants of the ſaid Colonies, to repreſent them in a General Congreſs at Philadelphia, in the province of Pennſylvania, to conſult together concerning the beſt methods to obtain redreſs of our afflicting grievances, having accordingly aſſembled, and taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration the ſtate of public affairs on this continent, have thought proper to addreſs your province, as a member therein deeply intereſted.

When the fortune of war, after a gallant and glorious reſiſtance, had incorporated you with the body of Engliſh ſubjects, we rejoiced in the truly valuable addition, both on our own and your account; expecting, as courage and generoſity are naturally united, our brave enemies would become our hearty friends, and that the Divine Being would bleſs to you the diſpenſations of his over-ruling Providence, by ſecuring to you and your lateſt poſterity the ineſtimable advantages of a free Engliſh conſtitution of government, which it is the privilege of all Engliſh ſubjects to enjoy.

Theſe hopes were confirmed by the King's proclamation, iſſued in the year 1763, plighting the public faith for your full enjoyment of thoſe advantages.

Little did we imagine that any ſucceeding Miniſters would ſo audaciouſly and cruelly abuſe the royal authori-

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* Jan. 21, 1768. † Jan. 30, 1768. ‡ Feb. 2, 1768.

ty, as to withhold from you the fruition of the irrevocable rights, to which you were thus juſtly entitled.

But ſince we have lived to ſee the unexpected time, when Miniſters of this flagitious temper have dared to violate the moſt ſacred compacts and obligations, and as you, educated under another form of government, have artfully been kept from diſcovering the unſpeakable worth of *that* form you are now undoubtedly entitled to, we eſteem it our duty, for the weighty reaſons herein after mentioned, to explain to you ſome of its moſt important branches.

" In every human ſociety," ſays the celebrated Marquis *Beccaria*, " there is an *effort continually tending* to confer on one part the heighth of power and happineſs, and to reduce the other to the extreme of weakneſs and miſery. The intent of good laws is to *oppoſe this effort*, and to diffuſe their influence *univerſally* and *equally*.

Rulers, ſtimulated by this pernicious " effort," and ſubjects, animated by the juſt " intent of oppoſing good laws againſt it," have occaſioned that vaſt variety of events, that fill the hiſtories of ſo many nations. All theſe hiſtories demonſtrate the truth of this ſimple poſition, that to live by the will of one man, or ſett of men, is the production of miſery to all men.

On the ſolid foundation of this principle, Engliſhmen reared up the fabric of their conſtitution with ſuch a ſtrength, as for ages to defy time, tyranny, treachery, internal and foreign wars: And, as an illuſtrious author ‡ of your nation, hereafter mentioned, obſerves,—" They gave the people of their Colonies the form of their own government, and this government carrying proſperity along with it, they have grown great nations in the foreſts they were ſent to inhabit."

In this form the firſt grand right is, that of the people having a ſhare in their own government, by their repreſentatives, choſen by themſelves, and in conſequence of being ruled by *laws* which they themſelves approve, not by *edicts* of *men* over whom they have no controul. This is a bulwark ſurrounding and defending their property, which by their honeſt cares and labours they have acquired, ſo that no portions of it can legally be taken from them, but with their own full and free conſent, when they in their judgment deem it juſt and neceſſary to give them for public ſervices, and preciſely direct the eaſieſt, cheapeſt, and moſt equal methods, in which they ſhall be collected.

The influence of this right extends ſtill farther. If money is wanted by Rulers who have in any manner oppreſſed the people, they may retain it, until their grievances are redreſſed; and thus peaceably procure relief, without truſting to deſpiſed petitions, or diſturbing the public tranquility.

The next great right is, that of trial by jury. This provides, that neither life, liberty nor property can be taken from the poſſeſſor, until twelve of his unexceptionable countrymen and peers, of his vicinage, who from that neighbourhood may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to be acquainted with his character, and the characters of the witneſſes, upon a fair trial, and full enquiry face to face, in open Court, before as many of the people as chooſe to attend, ſhall paſs their ſentence upon oath againſt him; a ſentence that cannot injure him, without injuring their own reputation, and probably their intereſt alſo; as the queſtion may turn on points that, in ſome degree, concern the general welfare; and if it does not, their verdict may form a precedent, that, on a ſimilar trial of their own, may militate againſt them.

Another right relates merely to the liberty of the perſon. If a ſubject is ſeized and impriſoned, though by order of Government, he may, by virtue of this right, immediately obtain a writ, termed a Habeas Corpus, from a Judge, whoſe ſworn duty it is to grant it, and thereupon procure any illegal reſtraint to be quickly enquired into and redreſſed.

A fourth right is, that of holding lands by the tenure of eaſy rents, and not by rigorous and oppreſſive ſervices, frequently forcing the poſſeſſors from their families and their buſineſs, to perform what ought to be done, in all well regulated ſtates, by men hired for the purpoſe.

The laſt right we ſhall mention, regards the freedom of the preſs. The importance of this conſiſts, beſides the advancement of truth, ſcience, morality, and arts in general, in its diffuſion of liberal ſentiments on the adminiſtration of Government, its ready communication of thoughts between ſubjects, and its conſequential promotion of union among them, whereby oppreſſive officers are ſhamed or intimidated into more honourable and juſt modes of conducting affairs.

Theſe are the invaluable rights, that form a conſiderable part of our mild ſyſtem of government; that, ſending its equitable energy through all ranks and claſſes of men, defends the poor from the rich, the weak from the powerful, the induſtrious from the rapacious, the peaceable from the violent, the tenants from the lords, and all from their ſuperiors.

Theſe are the rights, without which a people cannot be free and happy, and under the protecting and encouraging influence of which, theſe Colonies have hitherto ſo amazingly flouriſhed and increaſed. Theſe are the rights a profligate Miniſtry are now ſtriving, by force of arms, to raviſh from us, and which we are, with one mind, reſolved never to reſign but with our lives.

Theſe are the rights *you* are entitled to, and ought at this moment in perfection to exerciſe. And what is offered to you by the late Act of Parliament in their place? Liberty of conſcience in your religion? No. God gave it to you; and the temporal powers with which you have been and are connected, firmly ſtipulated for your enjoyment of it. If laws, divine and human, could ſecure it againſt the deſpotic caprices of wicked men, it was ſecured before. Are the French laws in *civil* caſes reſtored? *It ſeems ſo.* But obſerve the cautious kindneſs of the Miniſters, who pretend to be your benefactors. The words of the ſtatute are—that thoſe " laws ſhall be the rule, until they ſhall be *varied* or *altered* by any ordinances of the Governor and Council." Is the " certainty and lenity of the *criminal* law of England, and its benefits and advantages," commended in the ſaid ſtatute, and ſaid to " have been ſenſibly felt by you," ſecured to you and your deſcendants? No. They too are ſubjected to arbitrary " *alterations*" by the Governor and Council; and a power is expreſly reſerved of appointing " ſuch Courts of *criminal*, *civil* and *eccleſiaſtical* juriſdiction, as ſhall be thought proper." Such is the precarious tenure of mere *will*, by which you hold your lives and religion. The Crown and its Miniſters are impowered, as far as they could be by Parliament, to eſtabliſh even the *Inquiſition* itſelf among you. Have you an Aſſembly compoſed of worthy men, elected by yourſelves, and in whom you can confide, to make laws for you, to watch over your welfare, and to direct in what quantity, and in what manner, your money ſhall be taken from you? No. The power of making laws for you is lodged in the Governor and Council, all of them dependant upon, and removable at the *pleaſure* of a Miniſter. Beſides, another late ſtatute, made without your conſent, has ſubjected you to the impoſitions of *Exciſe*, the horror of all free ſtates; they wreſting your property from you by the moſt odious of taxes, and laying open to inſolent tax-gatherers, houſes the ſcenes of domeſtic peace and comfort, and called the caſtles of Engliſh ſubjects in the books of their laws. And in the very act for altering your government, and intended to flatter you, you are not authoriſed to " aſſeſs, levy or apply any *rates* and *taxes*, but for the inferior purpoſes of *making roads*, and erecting and repairing *public buildings*, or for other *local* conveniences, within your reſpective towns and diſtricts." Why this degrading diſtinction? Ought not the property honeſtly acquired by *Canadians* to be held as ſacred as that of *Engliſhmen?* Have not Canadians ſenſe enough to attend to any other public affairs, than gathering ſtones from one place and piling them up in another? Unhappy people! who are not only injured, but inſulted. Nay more!—With ſuch a ſuperlative contempt of your underſtanding and ſpirit has an inſolent Miniſtry preſumed to think of you, our reſpectable fellow-ſubjects, according to the information we have received, as firmly to perſwade themſelves that your gratitude, for the injuries and inſults they have recently offered to you, will engage you to take up arms, and render yourſelves the ridicule and deteſtation of the world, by becoming tools, in their hands, to aſſiſt them in taking that freedom from *us*, which they have treacherouſly denied to *you*; the unavoidable conſequence of which attempt, if ſucceſsful, would be the extinction of all hopes of you or your poſterity being ever reſtored to freedom: For idiotcy itſelf cannot believe, that, when their drudgery is performed, they will treat you with leſs cruelty than they have us, who are of the ſame blood with themſelves.

What would your countryman, the immortal *Monteſquieu*, have ſaid to ſuch a plan of dominatio. as has been framed for you? Hear his words, with an intenſeneſs of thought ſuited to the importance of the ſubject.—" In a free ſtate, every man, who is ſuppoſed a free agent, *ought to be concerned in his own government:* Therefore the *legiſlative* ſhould reſide in the whole body of the *people*, or their *repreſentatives*."—" The political liberty of the ſubject is *a tranquility of mind*, ariſing from the opinion each perſon has of his *ſafety*. In order to have this liberty, it is requiſite the government be ſo conſtituted, as that one man need not be *afraid* of another. When the power of *making* laws, and the power of *executing* them, are *united* in the ſame perſon, or in the ſame body of Magiſtrates, *there can be no liberty;* becauſe apprehenſions may ariſe, leſt the ſame *Monarch* or *Senate* ſhould *enact* tyrannical laws, to *execute* them in a tyrannical manner."

" The power of *judging* ſhould be exerciſed by perſons taken from the *body of the people*, at certain times of the year, and purſuant to a form and manner preſcribed by law. *There is no liberty*, if the power of *judging* be not *ſeparated* from the *legiſlative* and *executive* powers."

" Military men belong to a profeſſion, which *may be* uſeful, but *is often* dangerous." " The enjoyment of liberty, and even its ſupport and preſervation, conſiſts in every man's being allowed to ſpeak his thoughts, and lay open his ſentiments."

Apply theſe deciſive maxims, ſanctified by the authority of a name which all Europe reveres, to your own ſtate. You have a Governor, it may be urged, veſted with the *executive* powers, or the powers of *adminiſtration*. In him, and in your Council, is lodged the power of *making laws*. You have *Judges*, who are to *decide* every cauſe affecting your lives, liberty or property. Here is, indeed, an appearance of the ſeveral powers being *ſeparated* and *diſtributed* into *different* hands, for checks one upon another, the only effectual mode ever invented by the wit of men, to promote their freedom and proſperity. But ſcorning to be illuded by a tinſel'd outſide, and exerting the natural ſagacity of Frenchmen, *examine* the ſpecious device, and you will find it, to uſe an expreſſion of holy writ, " a painted ſepulchre," for burying your lives, liberty and property.

Your *Judges*, and your *Legiſlative Council*, as it is called, are *dependant* on your *Governor*, and *he* is *dependant* on the ſervant of the Crown in Great-Britain. The *legiſlative*, *executive* and *judging* powers are *all* moved by the nods of a Miniſter. Privileges and immunities laſt no longer than his ſmiles. When he frowns, their feeble forms diſſolve. Such a treacherous ingenuity has been exerted in drawing up the code lately offered you, that every ſentence, beginning with a benevolent pretenſion, concludes with a deſtructive power; and the ſubſtance of the whole, diveſted of its ſmooth words, is—that the Crown and its Miniſter ſhall be as abſolute throughout your extended province, as the deſpots of Aſia or Africa. What can protect your property from taxing edicts, and the rapacity of neceſſitous and cruel maſters? your perſons from Letters de Cachet, goals, dungeons, and oppreſſive ſervices? your lives and general liberty from arbitrary and unfeeling rulers? We defy you, caſting your view upon every ſide, to diſcover a ſingle circumſtance, promiſing from any quarter the fainteſt hope of liberty to you or your poſterity, but from an entire adoption into the union of theſe Colonies.

What advice would the truly great man before mentioned, that advocate of freedom and humanity, give you, was he now living, and knew that we, your numerous and powerful neighbours, animated by a juſt love of our invaded rights, and united by the indiſſoluble bands of affection and intereſt, called upon you, by every obligation of regard for yourſelves and your children, as we now do, to join us in our righteous conteſt, to make common cauſe with us therein, and take a noble chance for emerging from a humiliating ſubjection under Governors, Intendants, and Military Tyrants, into the firm rank and condition of Engliſh freemen, whoſe cuſtom it is, derived from their anceſtors, to make thoſe tremble, who dare to think of making them miſerable?"

Would not this be the purport of his addreſs? " Sieze the opportunity preſented to you by Providence itſelf. You have been conquered into liberty, if you act as you ought. This work is not of man. You are a ſmall people, compared to thoſe who with open arms invite you into a fellowſhip. A moment's reflection ſhould convince you which will be moſt for your intereſt and happineſs, to have all the reſt of North-America your unalterable friends, or your inveterate enemies. The injuries of Boſton have rouſed and aſſociated every colony, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia. Your province is the only link wanting to compleat the bright and ſtrong chain of union. Nature has joined your country to theirs. Do you join your political intereſts. For their own ſakes, they never will deſert or betray you. Be aſſured, that the happineſs of a people inevitably depends on their liberty, and their ſpirit to aſſert it. The value and extent of the advantages tendered to you are immenſe. Heaven grant you may not diſcover them to be bleſſings after they have bid you an eternal adieu."

We are too well acquainted with the liberality of ſentiment diſtinguiſhing your nation, to imagine, that difference of religion will prejudice you againſt a hearty amity with us. You know, that the tranſcendant nature of freedom elevates thoſe, who unite in her cauſe, above all ſuch low minded infirmities. The Swiſs Cantons furniſh a memorable proof of this truth. Their union is compoſed of Roman Catholic and Proteſtant States, living in the utmoſt concord and peace with one another, and thereby enabled, ever ſince they bravely vindicated their freedom, to defy and defeat every tyrant that has invaded them.

Should there be any among you, as there generally are in all ſocieties, who prefer the favours of Miniſters, and their own private intereſts, to the welfare of their country, the temper of ſuch ſelfiſh perſons will render them incredibly active in oppoſing all public-ſpirited meaſures, from an expectation of being well rewarded for their ſordid induſtry, by their ſuperiors; but we doubt not you will be upon your guard againſt ſuch men, and not ſacrifice the liberty and happineſs of the whole Canadian people and their poſterity, to gratify the avarice and ambition of individuals.

We do not aſk you, by this addreſs, to commence acts of hoſtility againſt the government of our common Sovereign. We only invite you to conſult your own glory and welfare, and not to ſuffer yourſelves to be inveigled or intimidated by infamous Miniſters ſo far, as to become the inſtruments of their cruelty and deſpotiſm, but to unite with us in one ſocial compact, formed on the generous principles of equal liberty, and cemented by ſuch an exchange of beneficial and endearing offices as to render it perpetual. In order to complete this highly deſirable union, we ſubmit it to your conſideration, whether it may not be expedient for you to meet together in your ſeveral towns and diſtricts, and elect Deputies, who afterwards meeting in a provincial Congreſs, may chuſe Delegates, to repreſent your province in the continental Congreſs to be held at Philadelphia on the tenth day of May, 1775.

In this preſent Congreſs, beginning on the fifth of the laſt month, and continued to this day, it has been, with univerſal pleaſure and an unanimous vote, reſolved, That we ſhould conſider the violation of your rights, by the act for altering the government of your province, as a violation of our own, and that you ſhould be invited to accede to our confederation, which has no other objects than the perfect ſecurity of the natural and civil rights of all the conſtituent members, according to their reſpective circumſtances, and the preſervation of a happy and laſting connection with Great-Britain, on the ſalutary and conſtitutional principles herein before mentioned. For effecting theſe purpoſes, we have addreſſed an humble and loyal petition to his Majeſty, praying relief of our and your grievances; and have aſſociated to ſtop all importations from Great-Britain and Ireland, after the firſt day of December, and all exportations to thoſe Kingdoms and the Weſt-Indies, after the tenth day of next September, unleſs the ſaid grievances are redreſſed.

That Almighty God may incline your minds to approve our equitable and neceſſary meaſures, to add yourſelves to us, to put your fate, whenever you ſuffer injuries which you are determined to oppoſe, not on the ſmall influence of your ſingle province, but on the conſolidated powers of North-America, and may grant to our joint exertions an event as happy as our cauſe is juſt, is the fervent prayer of us, your ſincere and affectionate friends and fellow-ſubjects.

By order of the Congreſs,

Oct. 26, 1774. HENRY MIDDLETON, Preſident

‡ Monteſquieu,

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber, of Magungy townſhip, Northhampton county, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he purchaſed a certain tract or parcel of land of JACOB COOPER, in South-Carolina, with the promiſe of an indiſputable title, and paid him, the ſaid Cooper, Two Piſtoles in hand, and for the remainder he executed and gave him bond for Fifty Pounds, due on the 20th day of December, 1758. And whereas it now appears that ſaid Cooper never had a title for the above land, and it was taken from me, I therefore warn all perſons not to take an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as I will never pay any part thereof, unleſs compelled by law.

Nov. 3, 1774. GEORGE SCHLOECHER.

Philadelphia, Eleventh-Month 7, 1774.

RUN away this morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Vine-ſtreet, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named *William Tully*; he came to this place with Capt. Seymour Hood, about 19 months ago, from Briſtol, in England; he is in his 17th year, rather ſhort of his age, but well ſet, has a caſt in his eyes, is apt to be full of talk, and very forward and impertinent, unleſs before people he is in ſome fear of, when he can behave as demure and appear ſo innocent as to deceive any ſtranger; he is of a fair complexion, ſhort brown hair. Went away in a white ſheeting ſhirt, light broadcloth under jacket, that has been turned, a green nap over jacket, old beaver hat, fuſtian breeches, thread ſtockings, and half-worn ſhoes. He will have about 200l. when of age, which he is apt to talk of: It is thought he is lurking about the town, waiting for an opportunity to get on board a veſſel for England. He was brought up to the baking buſineſs. Whoever brings the ſaid ſervant to his maſter, or confines him in any goal, ſhall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM BROWN, Baker.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned not to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

Northampton quarter, Baltimore county, July 26, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 15th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, two convict ſervant men, viz. *Robert Hardey*, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 9 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, fair hair, ſlim made, he has a ſcar on the left ſide of his upper lip, and one on the joint of his left wriſt, has haſel eyes, and ſquints, and is ſubject to fits; he is a farmer; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, old white thickſet coat, much torn in the ſleeves, red jacket, a pair of crocus and a pair of old ozenbrigs trowſers, old yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and an old felt hat. *James Lamberd*, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 6 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, black hair, he has a philm or ſpeck in his right eye, which makes him blind of that eye, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, he is thick and well ſet, 31 years of age, and is a farmer or baker; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, a cotton jacket, crocus trowſers, a pair of old black yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and old hat; they took two match-coat blankets, one of them ſtriped with red and the other with blue. Whoever takes up and brings home the ſaid ſervants, if 60 miles from home, 4l. for each; if 80 miles from home, 5l. for each; if 100 miles, 6l. for each; if 120 miles from home, 7l. for each; if 150 miles from home, 9l. for each; if 200 miles from home, 11l. for each; if 250 miles from home, 13l. for each; if 300 miles from home, 15l. for each; and if 350 miles from home, the above reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. They talk the Weſt of England dialect. It is poſſible they may have a forged paſs.

November 16, 1774. NUMB. 2395.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

BOSTON, November 3.

In Provincial CONGRESS, October 29, 1774.

Ordered, That Capt. Heath, Capt. White, Capt. Gardner, Mr. Cheever, and Mr. Devens, be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency with the following Meſſage.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE province having been repeatedly alarmed at your Excellency's unuſual and warlike preparations ſince your arrival into it, and having by this Congreſs expreſſed a reaſonable expectation, that you would deſiſt from and demoliſh your fortifications on Boſton Neck, it muſt afford matter of aſtoniſhment, not only to the province, but the whole continent, that you ſhould treat our importunate applications with manifeſt inſenſibility and diſregard. The Congreſs are poſſeſſed of a writing with your ſignature, which purports itſelf to be a meſſage to this body, although addreſſed to ſundry gentlemen by name, who, officiating as our Committee, preſented an addreſs to your Excellency. We are ſurprized at your ſaying, that "what we call a fortreſs, unleſs annoyed, will annoy nobody," when from your acquaintance with the conſtitution of Britain, and of the province, over which you have been by his Majeſty commiſſioned to preſide, you muſt know that barely keeping a ſtanding army in the province, in time of peace, without conſent of the repreſentatives, is againſt law, and muſt be conſidered as a great grievance to the ſubjects; a grievance which this people could not with due regard to their freedom endure, was there not reaſon to hope that his Majeſty, upon being undeceived, would order redreſs. Is it not aſtoniſhing then, Sir, that you ſhould have ventured to aſſert that a fortreſs, by whatever name your Excellency is pleaſed to call it, which puts it in the power of the ſtanding army, which you command, to cut off communication between the country and the capital of this province, to impriſon the many thouſand inhabitants of the town of Boſton, to inſult and deſtroy them upon the leaſt, or even without any provocation, and which is evidently a continual annoyance to that oppreſſed community, "unleſs annoyed, will annoy nobody."

A retroſpect of your Excellency's conduct ſince your late reſidence in this province, we conclude will convince you of that truth, the meer hinting of which you tell us is highly exaſperating as well as ungenerous. We preſume your Excellency will not deny, that you have exerted yourſelf to execute the acts, made to ſubvert the conſtitution of the province. Although your Excellency's connexions with a Miniſtry inimical to the province, and your being ſurrounded with men of the worſt political principles, preclude a proſpect of your fully exerciſing towards this province your wonted benevolence and humanity, yet, Sir, we pray you indulge your ſocial virtues ſo far as to conſider the neceſſary feelings of this people under the hand of oppreſſion. Have not invaſions of private property by your Excellency been *repeatedly* made at Boſton? Have not the inhabitants of Salem, whilſt peaceably aſſembled for concerting meaſures to preſerve their freedom, and unprepared to defend themſelves, been in imminent danger from your troops? Have you not by removing the ammunition of the province, and by all other means in your power endeavoured to put it in a ſtate utterly defenceleſs? Have you not expreſly declared, that reſentment might be juſtly expected "from your troops" merely in conſequence of a refuſal of ſome inhabitants of the province to ſupply them with property undeniably their own? Surely theſe are queſtions founded on inconteſtible facts, which we think muſt prove that while the avowed enemies of Great-Britain and the Colonies are protected by your Excellency, the lives, liberties and properties of the inhabitants of the province, who are real friends to the Britiſh conſtitution, are greatly endangered, whilſt under the controul of your ſtanding army.

It muſt be matter of grief to every true Briton, that the honour of Britiſh troops is ſullied by the infamous errand on which they are ſent to America; and whilſt in the unjuſt cauſe in which you are engaged, menaces will never produce ſubmiſſion from the people of this province. Your Excellency, as well as the army, can only preſerve your honour by refuſing to ſubmit to the moſt diſgraceful proſtitution of ſubſerving plans ſo injurious to this people, ſo notoriouſly iniquitous and cruel. Your Excellency profeſſes to be ſolicitous for preſerving union and harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies, and we ſincerely hope that you will diſtinguiſh yourſelf by exertions for this purpoſe; for ſhould you be an inſtrument of involving in a civil war this oppreſſed and injured land, it muſt for ever deprive you of that tranquility, which finally bids adieu to thoſe, whoſe hands have been polluted with innocent blood.—Your Excellency reminds us of the ſpirit of the Britiſh nation; we partake, we rejoice in her honours, and eſpecially revere her for her great national virtues: We hope ſhe will never veil her glory, or hazard ſucceſs, by exerting that ſpirit in ſupport of tyranny.

Your Excellency's ſtrange miſconception of facts, is not leſs conſpicuous in the cloſe of your meſſage, than in many other parts of it. You have ſuggeſted that the conduct of the province for ſupporting the conſtitution, is an inſtance of its violation—to declare the truth relative to this matter, muſt be a full vindication of our conduct therein. The powers placed in your Excellency for the good of the province, to convene, adjourn, prorogue and diſſolve the General Court, have been perverted to ruin and enſlave the province,—while our conſtituents, the loyal ſubjects of his Majeſty, have been compelled, for the laudable purpoſes of preſerving the conſtitution, and therein their freedom, to obtain the wiſdom of the province, in a way which is not only juſtifiable by reaſon, but under the preſent exigencies of the ſtate, directed by the principles of the conſtitution itſelf; warranted by the moſt approved precedent and example, and ſanctified by the Britiſh nation at the revolution, upon the ſtrength and validity of which precedent the whole Britiſh conſtitution now ſtands; his preſent Majeſty wears his crown, and all ſubordinate officers hold their places; and altho' we are willing to put the moſt favourable conſtruction on the warning you have been pleaſed to give us of the "rock on which we are," we beg leave to inform you, that our conſtituents do not expect that in the execution of that important truſt, which they have repoſed in us, we ſhould be wholly guided by your advice, and we truſt, Sir, that we ſhall not fail in our duty to our country, and loyalty to our King, or in a proper reſpect to your Excellency.

HARTFORD, *October 7.*

The General Aſſembly of this colony, in their laſt ſeſſions, in New-Haven, appointed the Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, Hon. Roger Sherman, and Silas Deane, Titus Hoſmer, and Jonathan Sturgis, Eſquires, Members of the General Congreſs to be held at Philadelphia, on the 10th of May next, agreeable to the recommendation and reſolve of the late General Congreſs, any three of whom to attend.

NEW-YORK, November 10.

On Monday laſt a diſcovery being made, that 18 ſheep were in a ſloop in the harbour, bound for the Weſt-Indies, a number of citizens waited on the Captain, and informed him that the exportation of ſheep was contrary to a reſolution of the continental Congreſs, and thereupon obtained his promiſe that they ſhould be re-landed, and not carried out of the harbour. The people were ſatisfied and patiently waited till evening, when a report prevailing that the veſſel was to ſail that night about two hundred inhabitants aſſembled on the wharff, appointed and ſent four perſons to wait on the Committee of Correſpondence, and requeſt their advice concerning the meaſures proper to be taken. By their advice the merchant, to whom the veſſel came conſigned, was ſent for, and deſired to cauſe the ſheep to be landed and delivered to one of the Committee, appointed on this occaſion by the people, which perſon gave his promiſe to return the ſheep as ſoon as the veſſel had ſailed. Accordingly the ſheep were landed, delivered, and ſoon after the veſſel was ſailed, returned to the proprietor; on which the people being well ſatisfied, peaceably diſperſed.

An Eſtimate of the Number of Souls in the following Provinces, made in Congreſs, Sept. 1774.

In Maſſachuſetts, 400,000. New-Hampſhire, 150,000. Rhode-Iſland, 59,678. Connecticut, 192,000. New-York, 250,000. New-Jerſey, 130,000. Pennſylvania, including the Lower Counties, 350,000. Maryland, 320,000. Virginia, 650,000. North-Carolina, 300,000. South-Carolina, 225,000. Total, 3,026,678.

The 10th and 52d regiments are arrived from Quebec at Boſton.

Extract of a Letter dated the 9th of October, 1774, from a Gentleman in Montreal, to his friend in New-York.

"I muſt beg leave to trouble you to get the incloſed printed in Mr. Holt's paper, as ſoon as poſſible, and ſend me an account of the charge, which ſhall be paid (together with the poſtage of this letter)—The paper contains the reſolves of all the Engliſh inhabitants of Montreal, at a full meeting, where they ſhewed their abhorrence of the Quebec act, which eſtabliſhes the French laws in this province, and puts the lives and properties of every perſon in it, in the power of the Governor; who, when the act takes place, will have a much greater power than a Spaniſh Viceroy. The Canadians in general are greatly alarmed at being put under their former laws, of which they had long ſeverely felt the bad effects—though the French Nobleſſe and Gentry, indeed, are very well pleaſed with the new act, which reſtores the old, as they expect to lord it over the induſtrious farmer and trader, and live upon their ſpoils, as they did before the conqueſt. Theſe latter, tho' greatly diſſatisfied and alarmed at this act, dare not complain for fear of the diſpleaſure of their prieſts, who rule and govern this whole country as they pleaſe; however, all the Engliſh in the province (except a few tools and dependents of the Governor) are unanimous, and determined to ſtruggle hard to obtain a repeal of this abominable act; which, if continued, would greatly hurt the trade of New-York, and the other colonies joining on us. It has been ſaid that ſome Canadian regiments would be raiſed and ſent againſt you; but depend on it none will go willingly, except their officers; and for the others, it will require a regiment of ſoldiers, to a regiment of Canadians, to oblige them to go: beſides they cannot, without ruining the country, ſpare 2000 men out of it.

"You may acquaint the printer with all the foregoing particulars, that he may be able to undeceive the public, and contradict what has been ſaid relating to this matter in Mr. Gaine's paper, &c.

AT a general meeting of the Engliſh inhabitants of the town of Montreal, to conſult on the moſt proper and beſt method to repreſent to his Majeſty and the Parliament a true ſtate of this province, by acquainting them of the ſhare *we* have of the trade, the landed property *we* poſſeſs, the miſerable ſtate *we* found this province in, and the flouriſhing ſtate *we* have brought it to; the recompence *we* are to receive by a late act of Parliament is, to be deprived of thoſe valuable parts of *our* conſtitution, the trial by jury, and the Habeas Corpus act, and ſubjected to laws made by a legiſlative council, compoſed of people entirely dependent on the Governor, and agreeable to the deſpotic laws of France.—And that if ſuch an act takes place, as *we* ſhall have no ſecurity for *our* property nor religion (the Roman Catholic religion being, by ſaid act, the eſtabliſhed religion of the country) *we* muſt be reduced to the unhappy neceſſity of living as ſlaves, or abandoning the country, and a great part of *our* property; and the province muſt return to its former miſerable ſituation.—There was the greateſt unanimity amongſt the Engliſh, when the following Gentlemen, viz. Thomas Walker, Eſq; Iſaac Todd, Eſq; Mr. James Price, Mr. John Blake, Mr. Alexander Patterſon, Mr. John Porteus, were choſen a Committee to repair to Quebec, to act in conjunction with the Engliſh there, on this alarming occaſion. They likewiſe entered into a very generous ſubſcription for the expence that might attend their obtaining relief.

JUST come to Hand, per Captain GILL, from LONDON,

AND TO BE SOLD, BY

ROBERT LOOSELY,

In Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets,

A GENERAL aſſortment of Shoe-maker's tools, a quantity of Benn ſoals, of an exceeding good quality, much ſuperior to thoſe generally imported; boot legs; white, calf and ſheep-ſkins; cork ſoals, and cork in ſheets, with every article uſed in the above buſineſs.---Complete ſetts of tools, ſuitable for thoſe who have their ſhoes made in their own houſes.---Store-keepers may be ſupplied with any quantity of his black heel ball, cheaper than any other ſhop in this city; which balls ſhall be engaged good, and if not found ſo, taken back, and the money returned. Lamp-black, in any quantity; ſhoe-heels and laſts, white ſpinnel, &c. &c. He will ſell a large quantity of Engliſh rag-ſtones cheap, by the hundred.

N. B. Orders ſhall be as punctually attended to as if the perſons were preſent, and no advantage of the times taken.

A complete Hemp-dreſſer or two may have conſtant employment and good wages, by applying as above, or any perſon having the indentures of ſuch to diſpoſe of, may have a reaſonable price for them. ¶

BROADCLOTHS and STOCKINGS, a very large and general aſſortment, of every price and quality; alſo a quantity of checks, and Ruſſia ſheetings; blankets and rugs, of all ſizes; cambricks, royal ribs; pins and gloves; plain and mackaroni velvets, with a great number of other ſhop goods, freſh imported, and will poſitively be ſold at the former moderate prices, for caſh, by

GEORGE BARTRAM,

At the Fleece's Head, half-way between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, in Second-ſtreet.

N. B. Thoſe who purchaſe a quantity ſhall have ſome time allowed to pay. *Nov. 12, 1774.*

A FULLER, that is Maſter of his Buſineſs, and can be well recommended for his Sobriety and Induſtry, may hear of a good place, by enquiring of JACOB SHOEMAKER, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. †

JOHN MASON, UPHOLDER,

At the Corner of Front and Market-ſtreets,

CARRIES on the Upholdſtry Buſineſs, in all its various branches, and ſhall be extreamly obliged to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that will pleaſe to employ him, and they may depend on having their orders neatly and carefully executed.

Said MASON has imported, by the laſt ſhips from London, a neat aſſortment of paper hangings, Straſburg ſnuff, beſt ſuperfine 11qr. Flanders ticks, mattraſs or wool beds, ſacking bottoms, &c. and a curious aſſortment of TOYS.

N. B. Red Leather gilt Trunks. §

WILLIAM DREWET SMITH,

Has juſt imported, in the laſt ſhips from England,

A QUANTITY of Baron Van Haake's Royal Letters Patent Compoſition for manuring Land. This valuable Compoſition has been tried with the greateſt Succeſs in England, not only for arable, Meadow and Paſture Land, but is alſo excellent for Hop, Turnip, Tobacco Grounds, and Vineyards; likewiſe particularly adapted to Kitchen Gardens and Nurſeries.

The above will be ſold in Quantities not leſs than 8 Pounds to 2co Weight and upwards, with proper printed Directions, at his Store, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. ¶

JAMES ROSE,

Who kept Shop almoſt at the Corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, is removed to the Corner-houſe of Third and Arch-ſtreets, oppoſite to the Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, in Arch-ſtreet, and the Sign of the Roſe, in Third-ſtreet, at the Corner of the Friends Burying-ground, and has, out of the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow, laid in on the very beſt terms, a very neat and general aſſortment of GOODS, which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, wholeſale and retail, for ready money only, viz.

THREE-fourths, 7/8 and yard wide Iriſh linens; 3/4, 7/8, yard wide, and yard and 1/8 cotton and linen checks, cotton and linen ſtripes; cotton hollands; ſtriped tickings; 6-qr. 6½, and 7-qr. bed bunts; 9-8ths brown and white Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings; Ruſſia and Iriſh dowlas; Ruſſia ravens duck, drillings, diapers, and huckaback clouting and napkening diapers; 6, 7, and 8-qr. diaper table cloths; cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches; yard wide and 6-qr. muſlins and humhums; plain, flowered and ſtriped ſilk and muſlin gauzes and kentings; kenting handkerchiefs; Bandanoe, Romal, Barcelona and Lungee ſilk handkerchiefs; black neck-cloths:---A very good aſſortment of black ſattins; India taffaties; ſpotted and flowered modes; ell wide and half yard perſians, of moſt colours:---A very neat and general aſſortment of pompadour, light, and dark ground chintz; cotton and calicoes; ſingle and double purple calicoes, yard and ell wide India calicoes; maſqueraded and ſtriped bengals; blue, green, cloth coloured fine and ſuperfine ſaggathies; wiltons; broad and forreſt cloths:---With a large aſſortment of ſhaloons; rattinets; cotton velvets, velverets and corderoys; ſerge denims; everlaſtings; dyed jeans; thickſets and fuſtians; moreens; durants and tammies; worſted damaſks; calimancoes; ruſſels; dorſetees; crapes and poplins; mens, womens, boys and girls worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, of all kinds; mens, womens, boys and girls worſted, linen, cotton, leather and ſilk gloves and mitts; buckram, buttons, mohair and twiſt; the beſt German and Scotch ozenbrigs; G. B. wool and cotton cards; playing cards; French indigo; gun powder and ſhot; table knives and forks:--And a large aſſortment of womens worſted ſhoes; together with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate. §

N. B. As all the above goods were purchaſed uncommonly low for caſh, he hopes to convince thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, that none will ſell on more reaſonable terms.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 3.

ON the 16th of last month we received here the disagreeable news, that the Grand Visir had been abandoned, on the 30th of June last, by 140,000 men of his army, who had cowardly quitted their colours to return home. The Grand Signor held the same day a Grand Divan, in which were taken into consideration the critical circumstances to which the Chief of the Ottoman army was reduced, who was in danger of being made prisoner with the rest of his troops; in consequence of which, it was unanimously resolved, to dispatch to him immediately full powers to conclude the peace with Russia, on the best conditions he could obtain.

A Janissary, named Effendissi, furnished with a Russian passport, arrived here the 19th of last month from the the army, with the preliminaries of the peace, which Field Marshal Count Romanzow had himself dictated to the Grand Signor. The following day his Highness, with the advice of the Mufti, the Lawyers, and the principal Officers of the Porte, signed those preliminaries, and dispatched them immediately to the army. Although the stipulations of the treaty have not yet been made public, it is presumed that the conditions of peace are the same as those demanded at the former conferences.

Petersburgh, Aug. 16. On Sunday morning last peace with the Ottoman Porte was proclaimed in four different parts of this capital by a Major of the guards, who officiated as Herald on that occasion; and immediately afterwards her Imperial Majesty, accompanied by the Great Duke and Duchess, proceeded to the church of Casan, where, after the celebration of Mass, Te Deum was sung, at which all the nobility and foreign ministers were present. In the evening there was a brilliant Court at the Summer Palace.

LONDON, *September* 12.

Whatever face Administration may put upon the matter, it is most certain, that the intelligence of the desertion of the troops lately sent to America is a matter of real embarrassment, as it was thought they could be trusted with the *execution of any thing*.

Extract of an authentic Letter from Madrid, August 12.

"The Court of Spain, which has been so long in a seeming torpidity respecting the state of the affairs of the rest of Europe, has not been so in reality, but has made use of this specious shew of inactivity to elude the penetration of the powers of Europe, and at the same time make preparations and carry on designs of the largest extent and the most important nature, designs which even the deep political knowledge of the French Ministers could not develope or explain. The applications which were repeatedly made to the Court of Spain by the distressed kingdom of Poland were eluded in such a manner as to amuse, without any intention to do any real service. In like manner were treated the Russian endeavours to engage the Spanish assistance against the Turks; for that war was a matter in which the Court of Spain could have no kind of concern, being entirely foreign to her in all her interests and connections. France and England have been very largely deceived by the conduct of the Spanish Court, especially the latter, who is likely soon to feel very severely that Spanish faith is no more to be relied on than the French now, or than the Punic was of old. The deep design now begins to unfold itself, and is verging out of that privacy and latency which has so long curtained it; and it is shrewdly guessed, that the war which is now with Portugal inevitable, is only meant as a prelude to one with England. The articles on which the Portuguese have drawn upon them the vengeance of the Spaniards are so artfully managed, and so finely interwoven, that there scarcely remains any doubt that the artifices of the Spanish Ministry will prevail, and England be most indisputably engaged in her ally's quarrel. This opinion is strongly supported by a variety of circumstances, but none more than the repairing and strengthening the Havanna, Porto Bello, and all the other places of importance; building new forts, &c. &c. which have been very industriously attended to by the Spaniards ever since the conclusion of the last peace with England. The great number of ships and troops, which have been for some years past almost imperceptibly sending into the Spanish West-Indies, and the very important regulations and arrangements which have been made over all the the Spanish settlements in America and the West-Indies; the supplies of ships and troops which have been sent over from Old Spain amount very largely, as it is well known his Catholic Majesty has now at the Havanna, and others of his ports in the West-Indies, no less than thirty-eight ships of the line, all in good order, besides guarda costas, frigates, &c. and near forty thousand regular troops in his garrisons and forts, a force infinitely superior to the English in that part of the world, and capable of undertakings, which ought to inspirit them to take every precaution against what may happen before it is yet too late. Still farther to support the opinion, that Spain means to come soon to an open rupture with England, a peace, in itself dishonourable, and somewhat disadvantageous to Spain, was made with the Emperor of Morocco; and all the Spanish troops employed in that war were transported to the island of Majorca, and the other islands belonging to Spain in the Mediterranean, especially at Majorca, where several new fortifications have been built, and the old ones strengthened and repaired; several frigates have been built in the ports of the island, and some ships of war of the royal Spanish navy are now lying there. All the places of importance along the sea coasts, especially Carthagena, Cadiz, Malaga, Seville, &c. &c. &c. where the royal ships are built and laid up, are strengthened, and secured with the utmost diligence. The army of Spain has been new modeled; the troops, from their former inactivity, raised into proper order, and constant exercise; and in short, every step has been taken to render Spain formidable, both at home and abroad; and making her not only capable of supporting a defensive, but of undertaking an offensive war, against whatever power she pleases, while the major part of the powers of Europe imagined her plunged in her usual indolence, and those preparations which were taken notice of were only making for the better security of her distant dominions. It would be absurd indeed to suppose all these grand naval armaments, all these strong preparations by sea, were made against an enemy so despicable, so unimportant on the seas, as Portugal now is, who it is well known cannot muster with all her efforts twenty ships of war fit for any kind of service; this considered, and added to the conduct of the Spaniards towards the English in the West-Indies, and the situation of Spain in respect to the other powers of Europe, it surely will most evincingly appear, it will hardly be denied, that the intentions of Spain is to wound England the first opportunity, through the sides of Portugal."

Sept. 13. A letter from Warsaw, dated August 13, says, "In the Assembly of the Delegation yesterday Baron Stackelberg, after congratulating the Delegates on their having accepted the plan of a permanent Council, added, "that from this time his Court and the other Potentates would consider Poland as a real power, and shew her "every mark of esteem as such."

A calculation has been made of the expences of the last general election in the several counties of this kingdom, which was found to exceed two millions of money.

The following extract of a letter from Voltaire to the late Lord Chesterfield, written in 1772, will serve to mark that great writer's sentiments of our British and American worlds:—"In the midst of your Nation's folly and blindness I can see a new world opening, that will prove an asylum for all your honest, industrious people: and I think a few years will discover the Island of Britain to have for its inhabitants only two sorts of animals, tyrants and slaves."

A great Writer, speaking of England, says, "Your spot has passed its meridian; luxury has taken root; the unexpected wealth got from the poor of a distant country by robbery, has changed the bulwark of the English constitution, your House of Commons."

Several plans for reconciling the Colonies to Great-Britain have lately been proposed to the Ministry, but though they have been several times the subject of consideration, no judgment can yet be formed whether either of them will be adopted.

There are said to be at least upwards of 15,000 soldiers cantoned along the coast of Spain from Barcelona to Alicant, which are continually increasing, stretching towards the French boundaries, but with what view, in the present appearance of things, is hard to determine.

Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, Sept. 9.

"The war which was expected in Europe ever since the year 1770, but hitherto prevented by the pusillanimity of a certain Ministry, who would rather suffer the grossest affronts than venture to enter in any dispute, was expected to break out immediately after the decease of the late French King.—The expectation answered so far, that a great change immediately took place among the French Ministry, when all those who were known to be inclined to be pacific were looked upon as traitors to their country, and have been exiled and banished the Court; but all those who were known to be inclined to war have been preferred and called into office. In this situation of the French Cabinet, joined in their interest with that of Spain, the expected war should have broke out some months ago; but the true reason and policy of that hesitation is the following:—The British ministry had, ever since the present reign, a design to enslave the Colonies of America, and to render the King despotic in those vast and extensive provinces; but this plan could not have been carried into execution, because it was contrary to the interest of France and Spain, both which Courts always rather wished to see the prerogative power of a British King limited as much as possible. Whether it was a secret article of the peace settled between the Belligerant powers in the year 1762, or whether it was settled and effected in the latter end of the late reign in France, by a corrupted French Ministry, that France shall not intermeddle in the disputes between Great Britain and her Colonies, is unknown, though so much is sure, that the British Ministry had a solemn promise from the leaders of the French Cabinet not to interfere in these affairs. As soon as that solemn promise was given to the British Ministry, they began to operate, and to lay the affair before the Parliament, being sure to carry every motion by a majority. Scarce was the above deep laid plan of the Ministry begun to be carried into execution, but the French King died, and an utter change happened among the Ministry there, to the greatest disappointment of the British Ministry. A declaration, however, was immediately made by the young French King, engaging to observe the same friendship with his neighbours as his illustrious predecessor did; and in the mean time ordered to bring both his land and sea forces in the best situation, to be in readiness at a moment's notice, for no other reason but to watch very anxiously the resolutions of the General Assemblies of America.

"As soon as the disputes between Great-Britain and her Colonies shall come to blows, France and Spain will immediately take the advantage of it, and attack Great-Britain with power and vigour. This intention of the French and Spaniards is foreseen by the British Court, who continually send instructions to their Ambassadors to enquire for the reason of the preparations of war, which are carried on with so much assiduity in France and Spain; but the answer these Ambassadors generally receive is very indifferent.—In this manner France and Spain are watching the result of the British Americans, and how this quarrel will end; and the British Ministry, on the other hand, are keeping backwards from executing their plan in America, till they know how matters will be settled at the Courts of France and Spain."

The establishment of a Civil Government on the back of the Mississippi, has been so much countenanced by the Ministry, that a Great Personage has given orders for accurate maps of those tracts of land to be made for his own perusal.

Should we have a war with France, there is hardly one inCanada, or the ceded islands, but what will take up arms in favour of the French King; for they still pray for him in all places of worship by name, and will certainly assist him whom they so zealously and sincerely pray for. All Catholics in England, Scotland and Ireland, look on the present reigning family as usurpers; and though metaphysics have taught them distinctions without differences, and words to artfully conceal their sentiments, Kings *de jure*, and Kings *de facto*, they reverence the latter, and despise the former. Every one of them in foreign service, speaking of the Prince he serves under, calls him his Sovereign, and are the most bitter enemies our religion or succession experience. In short we have gained very little by the acquisition of Canada, and shall perhaps have many of our countrymen to lament, who may fall thro' our bad policy.

The universal rage of absolute dominion is the hobby-horse of Kings, and has been these several centuries systematically settled in Germany. In countries formerly free it has been lately established, and how? By a military force. Indeed wherever tyranny exists in a single person, it is but nominally so, as the real power is in the army.

Extract of a Letter from an English Gentleman at Venice, dated August 14.

"The satisfaction which was felt here on the conclusion of peace between the Russians and the Ottomans, has given place to an universal alarm throughout the States, in consequence of the hostile proceedings of the Emperor of Germany, who appears, from marching large bodies of his troops into the Venetian territories, inclined to treat them as his ally, the King of Prussia, has done the citizens of Dantzic."

Sept. 14. Who can deny but that the G--------t is at present a military one? the M-------y have made it such, who being conscious that reason, justice, and the civil spirit of the constitution, are all against and ashamed of them, have, like terrified cowards, precipitately blundered on the cruel and much-hated resource of turning the arms of Britain against her own bosom, and yet, if we may credit what they seem so industriously careful to conceal (even their own accounts allow of) the alarming desertions of the military at Boston, as if the proper soldiers, inheriting more exalted souls than their employers, rejected the bloody business with horror; men who never turned their backs on the natural enemies of their country; men whose approved integrity in the field has often given glory to their country, now spurn at the inglorious warfare, and prefer, what on other occasions would be worse than death itself, desertion to duty, when it comes in competition with their honour, as Britons and soldiers.

A correspondent informs us, that in one of the publications of Holland for last month there is something to the following effect: "It is remarkable that the two most powerful Kings in Europe are, with all their seeming authority, under the necessity of concealing their religion; for it is certain that one is a Jesuit, and the other a Papist."

The Dutch, we are told, have lately made some propofals to the Court of London, to join them in checking the insolence of the Dey of Algiers, and for protecting their subjects from being plundered by him for the future.

SAVANNAH (in Georgia) October 19.

Yesterday forenoon his Excellency the Governor and the Hon. John Stuart, Esq; Superintendant of Indian affairs, held a conference in the court-house with about forty-seven of the Kings, Headmen and Warriors of the Creek nation of Indians; near the conclusion of which his Excellency told them, that, upon their putting to death the two murderers that had made their escape, whenever they could be come at, which they had before engaged to do, in a talk lately sent down from the lower towns, and signed by five of their Kings and Headmen, delivering up all the negroes in the nation, and the horses and cattle which were lately carried away from the settlements, that were not killed or strayed away, the trade should be carried on to their towns as usual. This he required of them as a solemn agreement to be entered into, and which should be drawn up in writing to be signed by them in behalf of the whole nation, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. He also strongly recommended to them the breaking up of the town called the Standing Peach Tree, and that they would in future prevent any houses, plantations or settlements being made on the Ockmulguee and Okonee rivers, as a number of their disorderly people and ours might resort thither, and much mischief happen amongst them; likewise that they would put a stop to a settlement making on the Okonee river by one Randall. This last recommendation the Cussitaw King said he would pay a due regard to when he got home, by ordering the Indians concerned in that settlement, who were some of his people, to remove their cattle, &c. therefrom, and return to the nation.

The number of the murderers required to be put to death, as a satisfaction for the white people killed by the Creek Indians, was five, three of whom have already suffered, and the strongest assurances are given that the other two shall be killed when taken; so that we are now happily relieved from the apprehensions of an Indian war, by the spirited and prudent conduct of our Governor and the Superintendant, the Indians seeming disposed to give all the satisfaction demanded of them as far as lies in their power.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 25.

By Captain Richard Grinnel, in the sloop Maria, who arrived here the 7th instant, in 37 days, from the Island Delos, on the coast of Africa, we have the following account, "That Captain Daniel Darby, in a brig belonging to New-York, had made several attemps to sail from the coast, but meeting with misfortunes was obliged to put back. In the last attempt, he got about thirty leagues out at sea, when his slaves rose, and in the engagement killed his chief mate, and before they could conquer the slaves, they were obliged to kill a number of them, which made him put back again, and after he had arrived at the island Delos, his people all left him. Captain Gideon, in a brig belonging to Liverpool, had arrived on the coast, and went into the river Pungoes, in order to slave off, and had not been there but a few days before he was cut off by the natives.

NEW-YORK, November. 14.

His Excellency General Gage has ordered the victualling office to be immediately removed from this city to Boston.

The camp, at Boston, under the command of his Excellency General Gage, was to break up as last Wednesday; when the last troops from this place, and those from Quebec, were then to disembark from the transports, and all march into quarters in one day.

We have not the least reason to imagine that the Packets will be ordered from this port for Boston; at least the Post Masters General, nor the Agents for the Packets here, have no such accounts.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 16.

Extract of a Letter from Stanton, in Virginia, dated November 4, 1774.

"On the 10th of October, our Army being encamped in the Fork of the Great Kanhawa, two men went out early to hunt, but were fired upon by a number of Indians, when one of them was killed, the other made his escape, and brought the intelligence to the camp. Colonel Lewis immediately ordered out 300 men, who, after marching about three quarters of a mile, before sun-rise, were attacked by a number (supposed to be from 800 to 1000) of desperate savages; they soon made our men retreat about one quarter of a mile, when a reinforcement coming up, they continued fighting in this place till noon, and were never above twenty yards apart, often within six, and sometimes close together, tomahawking one another. The Indians then began to fall back, but continued fighting at a distance till night came on and parted them. Such a battle with Indians, it is imagined, was never heard of before. We had upwards of 50 men killed, and 90 wounded. Amongst the slain were many brave men, both officers and privates; and a Magistrate of this place, Mr. Frog, a very worthy Gentleman, was also killed—so eager were the Indians for his scalp, that one man shot three of them over him, endeavouring by turns to scalp him. The number of Indians killed cannot be ascertained, as they were continually carrying them off, and throwing them into the river, but from the tracks of blood, the number must have been great. Our men got upwards of 20 scalps, 80 blankets, about 40 guns, and a great many tomahawks; and intended in a few days to go over the river, to meet the Governor, 20 or 25 miles from their towns. The Indians the Governor lately concluded a peace with, it is assured, were in this battle. We suppose they have had the other struggle before this time, and are very impatient to know the issue."

A Gentleman from Virginia has favoured us with the following list of officers killed and wounded in the above engagement, viz.

Killed. Col. Charles Lewis, Col. John Field; Captains John Murray, Robert M'Clenagan, Samuel Wilson, and

James Ward; Lieutenant Hugh Allen; and Enſigns Baker and Candiff.

Wounded. Captains William Fleming (ſince dead) John Dickinſon, Thomas Blueford, and John Skidman; Lieutenants Goldman, Robinſon, Lard and Vance.

44 privates killed, and 79 wounded.

We are informed, that a few days ago Jeſſe Hand, Eſq; of Cape-May, came to this city with a genteel ſum of money, generouſly ſubſcribed by the people of that place, to be laid out for the uſe of the ſuffering poor of Boſton.

AGREEABLE to public notice given in the Pennſylvania Journal and Gazette, the following Gentlemen were duly elected, on Saturday, the 12th of November, 1774, to be a Committee for the city of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties and Southwark; and they are hereby requeſted to meet at the State-Houſe, in the ſaid city, on Thurſday, the 17th inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and proceed on the duty for which they are elected.

JOHN BAYARD,
ISAAC HOWELL,
BLATHWAITE JONES, } Judges appointed to ſuperintend the Election.

November 12, 1774.

COMMITTEE.

1 John Dickenſon,
2 Thomas Mifflin,
3 Charles Thompſon,
4 John Cadwallader,
5 Robert Morris,
6 Samuel Howell,
7 George Clymer,
8 Joſeph Read,
9 Samuel Meredith,
10 John Allen,
11 William Ruſh,
12 James Meaſe,
13 John Nixon,
14 John Cox,
15 John Bayard,
16 Chriſtopher Ludwig,
17 Thomas Barclay,
18 George Schloſſer,
19 Jonathan B. Smith,
20 Francis Wade,
21 Benjamin Marſhall,
22 Lambert Cadwallader.
23 Reynold Keen,
24 Richard Bache,
25 John Benezet,
26 Henry Keppele, jun.
27 Jacob Winey,
28 Jacob Ruſh,
29 Joſeph Falconer,
30 William Bradford,
31 John Shee,
32 Owen Biddle,
33 William Heyſham,
34 James Milligan,
35 John Wilcocks,
36 Sharpe Delany,
37 Francis Gurney,
38 John Purviance,
39 Robert Knox,
40 Francis Haſſenclever,
41 Thomas Cuthbert, ſen.
42 William Jackſon,
43 Iſaac Melchior,
44 Samuel Penroſe,
45 Iſaac Coates,
46 William Coates,
47 Blathwaite Jones,
48 Thomas Pryor,
49 Samuel Maſſey,
50 Robert Towers,
51 Henry Jones,
52 Joſeph Wetherill,
53 Joſeph Copperthwaite,
54 Joſeph Dean,
55 Benjamin Harbeſon,
56 James Aſh,
57 Benjamin Loxley,
58 W. Robinſon, joiner,
59 Ricloff Albertſon,
60 James Irvine.

At the particular requeſt of a number of the Freeholders of the diſtrict of Southwark, the following perſons are deſired to be added to the Committee, viz. Elias Boys, Joſeph Turner, Abraham Jones, Thomas Robinſon.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others*, ELECTORS *for the County of* PHILADELPHIA.

WHEREAS a number of the townſhip Aſſeſſors, and other inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, having occaſionally met, taking into conſideration the neceſſity of complying with the reſolves of the Continental Congreſs for chooſing Committees in every city, county and town, do apprehend it neceſſary for the inhabitants of each townſhip to meet at ſome convenient place, on Monday, the 21ſt inſtant, to chooſe three or four reputable Freeholders, as a townſhip Committee; and further that the ſaid townſhip Committee are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of Henry Younken, on the 26th inſtant, at one o'clock, to chooſe a Committee of as many ſuitable perſons for the county of Philadelphia as ſhall be then agreed on.

The Delegates for the colony of Connecticut having made their report of the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs, to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, they paſſed a reſolve, That the Aſſociation entered into and ſigned by them, in behalf of that colony, ought to be faithfully kept and obſerved. They alſo further reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral towns in that colony to chuſe a Committee of their own body, agreeable to the 11th article of the ſaid Aſſociation, for the purpoſes therein expreſſed.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis, laſt Wedneſday, a Committee of 44 Perſons was choſen for that County and City, to carry into Execution the Aſſociation agreed on by the American Congreſs.

His Excellency Governor EDEN arrived at Annapolis on the 8th Inſtant, from London.

*** EBENEZER ROBINSON's *new conſtructed Pump is now compleated, ſuitable for a middling ſized veſſel, and may be made to ſuit a larger, with a ſmall alteration, which will diſcharge at the rate of two hogſheads of water in a minute with one hand, and is made to work with two, three or four hands, which will diſcharge a larger quantity, and that with great eaſe to the workers; and as it is not likely it will be long with him, thoſe that chuſe to ſee its performance, are deſired to call ſoon at his houſe, the third door from the corner of Race-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Ship Jane, C. M'Cauſland, from London. Ship Sally, J. Ruſſell, Briſtol. Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, St. Kitts. Ship Catharine, T. Maſon, Cadiz. Brig Anna, J. Forſter, Hiſpaniola. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Schooner Betſey, F. Savadge, Sloop Rainbow, R. Joyne, Sloop Edward, A. Keeble, and Schooner Counteſs of Dunmore, A. Donaldſon, Virginia. Schooner Betſey, R. Patterſon, Jamaica. Sloop Adventure, T. Symmer, from Grenades.

OUTWARDS. *Ship Harmony, S. Crawford, and Snow Dickinſon, J. Johnſon, Liſbon. Ship Ann, G. Forten, Briſtol. Ship Magdalen, J. Wallace, Jamaica. Sloop Friendſhip, H. Fiſher, St. Kitts. Schooner Polly, W. Wyer, Newbury. Ship Proſperity, W. M'Culloch, Belfaſt. Ship Becky and Debby, S. Williams, Cadiz. Schooner Delaware, E. Cooke, Salem, N. E. Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Barbados. Schooner Liberty, D. Kiddle, Dominica. Brig Berwick, J. Scutt, Miſſiſippi. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Brig Induſtry, G. Aſh, Antigua. Ship Recovery, J. M'Culloch, Newry. Ship Laſoye Planter, W. Smith, Dominica. Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, for Maderia.*

CLEARED. *Sloop Nancy, J. Sinclair, Schooner Catharine and Jane, J. Younghuſband, Ship Richard Penn, J. All, Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Schooner Betſey, F. Savadge, and Schooner Wray Galley, C. Wray, Virginia. Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, and Sloop New-York Packet, J. Rivers, N. York. Sloop Patty, J. Harris, and Sloop Betſey, E. Chappell, N. London. Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, Brig Ann, J. Chatham, and Ship Sophia, S. Williams, Cadiz. Schooner Three Brothers, J. Beard, Nantucket. Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, R. Iſland. Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Ship Pomona, J. Green, and Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Liſbon. Schooner Rebecca, L. Drew, Nova-Scotia. Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica. Ship Elizabeth, P. Byrne, Liverpool. Ship Margaret, R. Speir, Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, and Sloop Catharine, J. R. Morris, Maryland. Ship Centurion, W. Kerlin, Madeira. Brig Union, P. Flynn, Georgia. Sloop Three Brothers, A. Mills. Miſſiſippi. Brig Kitty, J. Robinſon, Dominica. Schooner Lively, A. Lowell, to Newbury.*

City of Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1774.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Beſt FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Seventeen Shillings* per C.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per C.

White Bread	lb.	oz.	*Middl. Do.*	lb.	oz.	*Rye Do.*	lb.	oz.
1d. loaf, is	0	6¾	1d. loaf, is	0	7¾	1d. loaf, is	0	11
2d. ditto,	0	13½	2d. ditto,	0	15½	2d. ditto	1	6½
4d. ditto,	1	10½	4d. ditto,	1	15½	4d. ditto	2	12½
8d. ditto,	3	5	8d. ditto,	3	15	8d. ditto	5	9
12d. ditto,	4	15½	12d. ditto,	5	14½	12d. ditto	8	5½

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, *Mayor.*
SAMUEL POWELL,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1774.

On Friday, the 25th inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at WILLIAM SITGREAVES's Vendue-ſtore, the upper end of Second-ſtreet,

WILL begin the ſale of one hundred pieces of low priced broadcloths, naps, plains, duffils, &c. with an aſſortment of ſhaloons, durants, tammies, camblets, calimancoes, and a variety of other goods, on the following terms. Every perſon purchaſing to the amount of Five Pounds, or more, to have 6 months credit, giving a note, with ſecurity, if required; and thoſe who pay ready money to have an abatement of 5 per cent.

N. B. A vendue on Friday, the 18th inſtant, as uſual.

THE WEEKLY VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of this Province, of their Sitting from the 14th to the 21ſt of October laſt, are now publiſhed by

HENRY MILLER,
PRINTER, in RACE-STREET.

Where alſo may be had, The GERMAN GRAMMAR of JOHN JAMES BACHMAIR, M. A. by which, as the Author ſays in his Preface, any diligent Engliſh Learner may attain to the Knowledge of the German Language, without the Help of a Maſter. ¶

WAS FOUND in a Pile of Wood, at Greenwich-point Ferry, oppoſite Glouceſter, the 8th Inſtant, a black Leather POCKET-BOOK; in it was £ 4 : 6 : 1 in Caſh, alſo an Inventory of the Goods and Caſh found with the Body of Michael Tracy, who died in the Townſhip of Pikeland, Cheſter County, July 25, 1773. The Owner of the above Pocket-Book, proving Property and paying Charges, may have it again.

Nov. 16, 1774. ‖ RICHARD RENSHAW.

WAS LOST, on Monday laſt,

A RED LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, with a Silver Claſp, the Owner's Name ſtamped inſide, it contained a Number of Papers of no Uſe to any but the Owner. Any Perſon who has found the ſame, and will leave it at Mrs. JENKINS's Bar, at the Sign of the Coneſtogoe Waggon, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward. ¶

Philadelphia, November 14, 1774.

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, on the 12th inſtant, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, a handſome GOLD WATCH, with a China face and three hands, one of which tells the day of the month; maker's name Thomas Wagſtaffe; it had engraved on the back of the outer caſe, in a cypher, the letters P. M. alſo the owner's name, Phebe Morton, engraved on the cap. At the ſame time was ſtolen the following articles:----One white ſattin quilted petticoat; one black paduaſoy gown; one cinnamon coloured tabby ditto; one brown ducape ditto; and one crow coloured mantua ditto. The perſon, who perpetrated this robbery, was ſeen coming out of the houſe with a parcel of clothes hanging over his arm; he is a man of low ſtature, has black ſhort hair, tied behind; had on a ſtriped jacket, and a brown one over it, with the ſleeves cut off above the elbows, and wore a ſmall round hat, without loops; it is ſuppoſed he is gone to New-York in ſome of the ſtages. Whoever brings the above deſcribed goods to the owner, ſhall receive the reward of TEN POUNDS, or the above reward for the goods and thief, on conviction. ‡ PHEBE MORTON.

TO BE SOLD,

On Fifthday, the 24th of Eleventh-Month (November) inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia (if not ſold before at private ſale)

A LOT *of land, on which is a good brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen adjoining, ſituate on River or Delaware-ſtreet---under the houſe is a good cellar--the lot extends from the ſaid ſtreet to Pearl-ſtreet: At the front on Pearl-ſtreet is a convenient bake-houſe for baking of loaf-bread and victuals for the inhabitants, with a cellar under the whole. This bake-houſe may be readily altered into a convenient dwelling-houſe, and the oven uſed for the baking buſineſs: To accommodate which, a part of the lot may be taken off, and if the purchaſers chooſe, ſold ſeparate from the dwelling-houſe.*

Alſo a lot of ground contiguous, fronting the oppoſite ſide of the ſaid ſtreet, and extending to low water mark, with a commodious Brick bake-houſe 20 feet by 60 thereon; it has two new ovens of the beſt conſtruction (each of which will draw about half a hundred of middling bread) and the privilege of a good pump at the door, with the neceſſary apparatus for carrying on the baking buſineſs, proper granaries, a conveniency for drying of bread, and a good lodging room. There is alſo a convenient wharff on the river, front of the bake-houſe, where boats may load and unload with eaſe, and tackles for hoiſting ſtuff either from the wharff or a boat into the bake-houſe, and room for ſtowing of wood and faggots. The whole is well calculated for any perſon inclining to carry on the baking buſineſs to advantage, or taking in of grain for exportation, or retailing of flour.

And alſo a lot containing about a quarter of an acre, very commodiouſly ſituated for a purchaſer of any part of the buildings.

Alſo a tract of woodland, ſituate on Muſconetcunk creek, in the townſhip of Roxbury, and county of Morris, adjoining lands late the London Company's, containing about 418 acres, within 2 miles of Andover forge.

The moiety of a tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenage and county of Suſſex, containing 200 acres, held in common with Samuel Pryor, adjoining lands of Philip Willard, and the deviſees of Thomas Lambert.

And one fourth part of a tract of land, containing about 100 acres, held in common with William Heulings and Samuel Pryor, ſituate in the townſhip of Roxbury, in the county of Morris; bounded by lands of Frederick Sowern, John Budd, William Heulings, and lands late of John Baynton. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and if they chooſe to treat for a private ſale, their offers will be attended to, and a good title given by SAMUEL NOBLE, and SAMUEL ALLINSON, Truſtees of Thomas Pryor, jun. and his creditors.

N. B. Six months credit, without intereſt, will be given to the purchaſers. William Heulings and Samuel Pryor, the other owners in common of the two laſt tracts, conſent to a ſale of their ſhares, with the part now adverti ſed.

Good TALLOW CANDLES;
At Ten-pence per Pound;
At *W. SHUTE's* SHOP, at the NEW-MARKET. ¶

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of laſt month, a convict ſervant man, who ſays his name is JOHN HERN, but was convicted by the name of POOLING HORNE, imported into Potowmack in the ſhip Tayloe in September laſt: He is an Engliſhman, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſhort black ſtraight hair, a ſmooth face, has a ſcar under his left eye, and a down look: Had on and took with him ſundry clothes, among which are a new light grey over jacket and breeches, of coarſe cloth, with white metal buttons, the jacket lined with ſtriped Scotch plaiding, a black waiſtcoat, and brown ſtriped corderoy breeches. He took with him a very likely and valuable black blooded MARE, about 14 hands high, 8 years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, branded on the near ſhoulder H, and on the near buttock M, has a long body, and is of a clear and beautiful colour. I will give the above reward of *Twenty Pounds*, Pennſylvania currency, for the Servant and the Mare, delivered to me in Colcheſter, Virginia. ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

N. B. A reward of *Five Pounds* will be given to any perſon, who commits the ſervant to priſon, ſo as his maſter may have him again, and of *Ten Pounds* for the mare, delivered in Bladenſburg, Maryland, to RICHARD HENDERSON, or to the Printers, in Philadelphia. *Nov.* 10, 1774.

July 10, 1774.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Staunton, Auguſta county, Virginia, the 9th inſtant, a convict Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES CULBERTSON, by trade a carpenter and joiner, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark ſwarthy complexion, very black hair, which he wears tied behind, a remarkable ſcar in his face, and one over the joint of his left thumb. He had on and took with him, when he went away, a brown cloth jacket, with ſleeves, with large white metal buttons, a light blue broadcloth waiſtcoat, ozenbrigs trowſers, a country linen ſhirt, and a faſhionable caſtor hat, lined with brown holland. The ſaid convict was imported in the Tayloe, Captain Oglevie, from London, in October laſt, and conſigned to Thomas Hodge, in Leed's-town, Virginia, as by his conviction bill will appear. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to me, in Staunton as aboveſaid, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, from HENRY HALL. §

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Londongrove townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES KELLY, has been two months in the country, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, of a ſwarthy complexion, black hair and eyes; had on, when he went away, a new wool hat, coat, jacket and breeches, of cotton and linen, of a duniſh colour, lined with linen, almoſt new, a ſhirt about 800 linen, a black ſilk handkerchief, brown and white worſted ſtockings, new pumps, and large braſs buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

† ALEXANDER LEWIS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. November 12, 1774.

Charles County, Maryland, Nov. 7, 1774.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, two indented ſervants, imported by Capt. Joſeph Street laſt September, one named *Robert Mills*, a Gardener; he is an Iriſhman, about 22 years old, a likely freſh coloured man; he had on, and took with him, a ſnuff-coloured cloth coat and breeches, a red jacket, two white ſhirts, one check ditto, ſhoes, ſtockings, hat, and ſilk handkerchief. The other a Yorkſhire man, named *James Bell*, a Miner, about 40 years old; took with him a dark blue coat, a brown jacket, ſnuff-coloured breeches, hat, ſhoes, ſtockings, and a number of ſmall bells. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, or either of them, and brings them home, ſhall receive Three Pounds for each, beſides what the law allows, from

¶ SAMUEL HANSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nantmell townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN HARKAN, *about 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, curled over his head, of a brown complexion, down look; had on, and took with him, a new felt hat, new ſilk handkerchief, an old brown coat, with metal buttons, two ſhirts, a blue double breaſted jacket, one yellow flannel ditto, two pair of breeches, one white and olive ſtriped velveret, the other old cloth wineſtone coloured, old grey yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JAMES HENDERSON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. *Nov.* 12, 1774. ¶

Philadelphia, November 14, 1774.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The Ship *SPEEDWELL*,
JOHN JONES, MASTER,

NOW lying at Maſon's wharff, will ſail in three weeks at fartheſt. For freight or paſſage, agree with BARCLAY and MITCHELL, who have imported by ſaid ſhip, a few bales of Scotch ozenbrigs, and ſail canvas No. 1 to 9, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1774.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The Ship *MARY*,
ROBERT GEORGE, MASTER,

NOW lying at Hamilton's wharff, has the greateſt part of her cargoe engaged, is a good ſtout ſhip, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail in about two weeks. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1774.

For LONDONDERRY,

The Ship ALEXANDER,
JAMES HUNTER, Maſter,

WILL ſail in a fortnight from this time, having two thirds of her cargoe engaged. This ſhip has extraordinary good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board the veſſel, which lies at Cuthbert's wharff, or to

BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who are indebted for paſſage, or redemptioners, by the ſhip Alexander, are deſired to make immediate payment to Captain Hunter, to prevent their notes and bonds being put into the hands of a Lawyer.

FOR BELFAST,

The Ship *PROSPERITY*,
WILLIAM M'CULLOUGH,
MASTER,

ONLY one year old, ſails faſt, and has good accommodations for paſſengers; having great part of her cargoe engaged, will ſail with the firſt flaxſeed veſſels. For freight or paſſage, apply to JAMES STUART, in Front-ſtreet, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Samuel Mifflin, Eſquire's wharff.

The following was designed for our laſt, but came to hand too late.

Friends HALL and SELLERS,

IN your Gazette of Yeſterday I find a Piece addreſſed to me by Baldwin Wake, *which I read, ſmiling at its Contents---and as I feel neither the Stimulus of diſappointed* Intereſt, *or the Impulſe of* Anger *to actuate me, ſhall content myſelf with a ſimple Relation of Facts, and ſome few Comments; from which it will appear that I have not acted* officiouſly *or "unfriendly."*

Some Years paſt I gave my Opinion and Advice, in order to obtain the Freedom *of the Negroe, whoſe* Liberty *is the preſent Subject, and ſoon after it was granted him---A ſhort Time after his late Confinement, his Mother (who appears to be a ſober Woman) with a Letter from a Perſon of Repute where ſhe lives, accompanied by her Tears, beſought my Help to procure Juſtice for her Son. On calling upon B. Wake, he, in a handſome Manner, acquainted me with the Contract which had juſt been entered into between him and the Negroe, and gave me the Aſſurances I have already publiſhed. I was glad to find there was no Intention of* enſlaving *him, and therefore adviſed him "to ſerve his Maſter faithfully," purſuant to their Contract, as this would intereſt him to proſecute the Impoſter who ſold him.-------*

Amazed at reading Wake's firſt Advertiſement, I told him my Surprize at ſeeing ſo different a Claim ſet up; he ſignified the Negroe had uſed him ill, and "if he ever got him again, he would treat him as a Slave;" *and threatened, that if I oppoſed him in that Claim, "he would uſe me as bad as the Negroe."----The Evening on which he ſaw what I had publiſhed, he called to aſk me if I had ſeen the Paper, and in the Courſe of our Converſation* uniformly perſiſted *in declaring he would* enſlave *the Negroe, "in Spite of me and all my Fraternity;" he muſt therefore excuſe me if, upon the Authority of theſe repeated Declarations, I cannot give Credence to his late Palliation, when he ſays, "it was* never *his Intention to ſell the Negroe in that Character."-----He aſſerts his "Honeſty," and calls upon me to ſhew "publicly" if he ever deceived me. I muſt do him the Juſtice to ſay, I never heard him impeached in theſe Reſpects, nor do I know any Cauſe for it, theſe Inconſiſtencies of Behaviour excepted, which I ſhall forbear giving any other Name to.*

All that I before intended was, to adverti ſe the Public that the Negroe was not a Slave, *this Wake has now "honeſtly" confeſſed, whether uninfluenced by that Advertiſement the World muſt judge.---I could not convey the Truth to all, to whom his Advertiſement had or might come, in any other Manner, or I ſhould not have preferred the Preſs.*

That the Negroe "voluntarily offered *to bind himſelf" for eight Years, and he accepted of ſeven, is a* Part *of the Truth; he ſhould have mentioned, that he firſt propoſed to the Negroe his binding himſelf, and added Argument to induce him; and he ought to have done the Sheriff the Juſtice to ſay, that* he *lowered the Term to ſeven; on this the Contract was mutually entered into, and People of B. Wake's Underſtanding do not uſually contract with* Slaves; *indeed ſuch a Conduct would* manumit *one.*

I meant no Attack upon B. Wake---I had not nor have the leaſt Ill-will towards him, and with Pleaſure could do him any Kindneſs; until this Matter occaſioned an Acquaintance, he was a Stranger to me---I took the moſt friendly Means to avoid appearing in print, and I have now done nothing deſerving the illiberal Treatment he has given me both in public and private,

He muſt excuſe my declining to "exchange a Ball" with him---I am not intimidated by his Threats of Revenge, uttered in my own Houſe.---It is very conſiſtent for an "Editor of Laws" *to claim the Benefit of the* Law, *and aſſert a Right, in Favour of a Perſon helpleſs and deſtitute; but I will not ſay how far B. Wake's Behaviour reſpecting this Negroe and myſelf conſiſts with the* Duty *of a Juſtice of the Peace---The Challenge I will accept, when he ſhall condeſcend to give it, is, to appear before any two impartial Men of Senſe where we live, let them examine whether I have gone "beyond the Bounds of Reaſon and Truth, into the* abominable Liberty *of abuſing him;" if they ſhall think I have, I will make him what they determine to be an adequate Satisfaction, and this he may then have the Triumph of publiſhing.---Hence I ſhall think myſelf at* Liberty *to treat any of his Productions with Neglect.*

SAMUEL ALLINSON.

Burlington,
11th Mo. 3, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 28th day of November inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Iſaac Hancock, in Providence townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Limerick, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 114 acres; bounded by lands of Herman Umſted, and others; late the eſtate of David Rynear, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 28th day of November inſtant, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 5 o'clock in the evening, two certain meſſuages or tenements, together with a diſtillery and wharff, and all and ſingular the implements for the purpoſe of diſtilling in ſaid diſtillery occupied, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate at Point-pleaſant, in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth north and ſouth about 200 feet, and in depth 300 feet; bounded by ground belonging to the eſtate of William Maſters, Eſq; deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

N. B. A plan thereof to be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe and Sheriff's Office.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 29th day of November inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, that commodious Inn, commonly known by the Jolly Poſt, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on the Briſtol road, in the townſhip of Oxford, about ſix miles from Philadelphia; now in the tenure of Aſaph Willſon, containing about 45 acres; bounded by land of Daniel Briſtow, and others, with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of Joſeph Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 25th day of November inſt. at John Thornton's, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, horſes, cattle, ſheep, ſwine, rye in the ground, houſhold goods, &c. late the property of John Burrows; ſeized and taken in execution by

Nov. 9, 1774. ‡ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

BY order of an Orphan's Court for the county of Bucks, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 5th day of December, a piece or tract of land, late the eſtate of Jacob Hibbs, deceaſed, containing 30 acres, part thereof cleared, part timber land, and ſome meadow ground improved; three acres thereof, with the dwelling-houſe, ſubject to a leaſe during the life of Elizabeth Kelly (mother of the deceaſed) the ſaid land is ſituate in the townſhip of Briſtol; bounded by lands of John Clerk, John Bodine, Joſhua Headly, John Siſon, and the Oxford road, and about 3 miles from the Borough of Briſtol. The terms will be made known at the day of ſale, which will begin at three o' clock in the afternoon.

ELIZABETH HIBBS, Adminiſtratrix; JONATHAN HIBBS, and STEPHEN GUYON, Adminiſtrators. *Nov.* 11, 1774. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, on the firſt of November, 1774, *an Engliſh ſervant man, named* JAMES SMITH, *by trade a wool dyer; had on when he went away, a long blue broadcloth coat, hair buttons, a crimſon colour waiſtcoat, buttons covered with the ſame, an old beaver hat, not cocked; he has black hair, cut ſhort, is marked with the ſmall-pox, has a long noſe, and is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by* ROBERT CARSON. ¶

GARDEN SEEDS, Wholeſale and Retail, of an extenſive variety and goodneſs in kind, to ſuit this or any other climate, to be had of the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, alſo at his covered ſtall, the upper end of the Jerſey market, in Philadelphia, on every market day; where captains of veſſels, or others, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded, whoſe favours paſt are thankfully acknowledged; amongſt which collection are the following, colliflower; colliflower brocolow; artichokes; blue brocolow; early Yorkſhire cabbage, ſugar-loaf ditto; ſugar-loaf ſavoy, green ditto; beſt head cabbage; long orange carrots, lemon carrots; ſalmon radiſhes, ſhort top ditto; cale ſeed, Dutch ditto; flat turnips, Hanover ditto; winter ditto; Jeruſalem cabbage turnip; early Dutch ditto; Sileſia lettuce, cabbage ditto, green coat ditto; parſnips; red onions, Portugal ditto; aſparagus; ſage; marjorum; ſummer ſavory; cucumbers, Turkey ditto; cantelope melon, Turkey ditto; endive; ſelery; ſaffron; parſley; peppergraſs; red pepper; pot marigolds; ſcurvy-graſs; fennel; caraway; coleander; raſe parſley; balm; flower ſeeds, of many kinds; marrowfat peaſe, Spaniſh morats ditto, green haſtons ditto, Charlotte dwarf ditto, dwarf marrowfat ditto; dwarf peaſe, ſugar ditto; ſnap ſhort beans, quail ditto, hotſpur ditto; French beans, white ditto, whiteblooſſom ditto, valentine ditto; early white beans, early black-eyed ditto, Windſor ditto, Maſſagan ditto; hemp ſeed; Canary ſeed; boiling beans, and peaſe of all ſorts, &c. &c. RICHARD COLLINS, Gardiner.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE LOTS of GROUND, adjoining each other, containing in the whole about 19 acres, on a road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown and Frankford, between Mr. Henry Keppele, junior, and Dr. Thomas Bond's country ſeats, being a healthy, high, airy ſituation, commands a very extenſive and agreeable proſpect, and has an excellent ſpring of water thereon. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe the whole, or any part thereof may know the terms, by applying to

CHRISTIANA JUSTICE, at Andrew Doz's.

N. B. The purchaſer may fix the time of payment.

FOUND, on the 19th of October laſt, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. The Owner deſcribing the ſame, on paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to JOSEPH CRAWFORD, living in Water-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of MICHAEL MILLER, late of the Townſhip of Donegall, in the County of Lancaſter, deceaſed, either by Bonds, Notes, or Book-Accounts, are hereby deſired to pay the ſame, without any further Delay; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are alſo requeſted to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, before the firſt Day of February next, in order that the ſame may be ſettled and paid. HANNAH MILLER, Adminiſtratrix, and

§ CHRISTIAN KILLHAFER, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of December next, on the premiſes,

ONE Hundred and Twenty-eight Acres of very good Land, in Upper-Makefield townſhip, in the county of Bucks, on which there is a log dwelling-houſe and a very good barn, a young orchard, about 12 acres of watered meadow and more may be made, about two thirds of the land is cleared, and the reſt well timbered. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day abovementioned, by SAMUEL M'NAIR. ¶

October 29, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, this morning, from the ſubſcribers, living in London-grove townſhip, Cheſter county, two ſervant men, one named John Dillis, *born near Marblehead, in New-England; it is ſuppoſed he is gone that way, as he has parents there; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 20 years of age, well made, of a ſandy complexion, wears his own hair, his fore teeth remarkably wide apart; ſpeaks rough and bold, is very apt to ſwear; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, a new check ſhirt, a pair of old tow trowſers, and a pair of everlaſting or blanket ditto, an old calimancoe jacket, without ſleeves, mended down the fore parts with different ſorts of ſtuff, 2 or 3 pair of old ſtockings, old ſhoes, with large yellow metal buckles in them; ſaid ſervant ſerved part of his time with one Morton Morton, between Cheſter and Darby, in Cheſter county. The other named* John Coupleditch, *born in Old England, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 24 years of age, ſpeaks very thick, or rather ſtutters a little at times, a great lover of ſpirituous liquors, and apt to ſwear when in drink; had on, and took with him, a coarſe ſhirt and a pair of tow trowſers, an old felt hat, an old ſtriped lincey jacket, without ſleeves, and a pair of ſtrong ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal in America, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for each or either of them (ſecured as above) paid by*

§ ROBERT LAMBORN, *and* FRANCIS LAMBORN.

WAS *STOLEN out of the houſe of Thomas Stanaland, in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, the 3d of this inſtant November, at night, a SILVER WATCH, with a Silver Seal (the maker's name and number forgot) a Great Coat, with dark brown wooden buttons before, but none at the ſleeves, a pair of Silver Shoe-buckles, the anchors and tongues of ſteel, and marked with the letters T. S. Whoever takes up the thief, and ſecures him, ſo that the ſaid articles ſtolen may be had by the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Three Dollars reward, paid by* THOMAS STANALAND. ‡

Chriſtiana-Bridge, Eleventh-Month 7, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED, laſt night, from his bail, a certain THOMAS VINER, *who is an Engliſhman, about 36 years of age, well ſet, about 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion and ſhort black hair, and is a Tanner by trade; had on, and took with him, a new ſuit of blue broadcloth clothes, two pair new calfſkin ſhoes, two pair new milled yarn ſtockings, one pair blue-grey, the other a rediſh or fleſh colour, a half-worn lightiſh coloured homeſpun cloth coat, lined with lightiſh coloured homeſpun worſted, brown wooden buttons, a pair of dirty leather breeches, a new beaver hat, and an old ditto. Whoever ſecures ſaid Thomas Viner in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, and, if brought to New-Caſtle goal, all reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN LEWDEN. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, on the Firſt inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, an Iriſh ſervant man, named John M'Guire; had on when he went away a lead coloured cloth coat, almoſt new, with mohair buttons, and bloſſom coloured lining, a new pair of blue woollen trowſers, a Ruſſia linen ſhirt, felt hat, and neats leather ſhoes, with odd buckles; he is about 27 years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, of a dark complexion, black eye-brows, grey hollow eyes, a ſurly look, and much given to drink. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ *JOHN BOUCTHER.*

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM MAN, late of Warminſter, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, to ſave further trouble; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, in order to be ſettled by

Nov. 11, 1774. ‖ REBECCAH MAN, Adminiſtratrix.

CAME within the Fence of the Subſcriber, living in Lebanon Townſhip, Lancaſter County, a black MARE, branded C. N. And a red roan HORSE. Whoever can tell the reſt of the Marks of ſaid Cattle, and will pay the Charges, may come and take them away, from JACOB WALTER. ¶

FOR BRISTOL,

The SHIP SALLY,
JAMES RUSSELL,
MASTER,

IS a new Veſſel, well calculated for Accommodation of Paſſengers, and having chief Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board, is intended to ſail about the 26th of this Month. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe to apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD, and SONS, or ſaid Maſter board, at their Wharff. *Nov.* 14.

Cheſter, November 12, 1774.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 17th of October, a certain John Kealing, alias Wilcocks, an Engliſhman, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a brown complexion, ſhort brown hair, ſays he came from Antietam Forge, in Maryland. Alſo John Humphreys, and Elizabeth, his wife; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; both Iriſh, and Shoemakers by trade, and ſay they came from Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away in three weeks from this date, or they will be diſcharged, paying their fees, by

§ JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

THE CREDITORS of CHARLES READ, are deſired to meet at the Houſe of Joſeph Haight, in Burlington, the firſt Day of next Month, in order to conſider of ſome Propoſals then to be laid before them; ſuch who have not brought in their Accounts, are deſired to deliver them to the Subſcribers, previous to that time, in order to enable them then to make a dividend of the Money in their Hands.

DANIEL ELLIS,
CHARLES READ,
THOMAS FISHER.

Eleventh-Month (November) 7, 1774.

PETER STRETCH

HATH juſt imported from London, in the laſt veſſels, a neat aſſortment of the beſt ſuperfine Broadcloths, amongſt which are ſcarlet, deep and light blue, black, parſon's grey, buff, garnet, light and dark drabs, and pearl colours, of different ſhades, ſuitable for womens long cloaks, rattinets to match the cloths, ſuper and ſuperfine double milled drabs, for great coats; ſcarlet, blue, copper, brown, and drab colours; beſt ſuperfine Bath coatings; buff, white and black beſt ſilk breeche patterns; black, buff, and drab coloured ſuperfine four threads worſted ditto; white ſilk ſerge; crimſon, blue, white and ſpotted feathered velvets, for linings of gentlemens dreſs ſuits; gold and ſilver ſpangled baſket and embroidered buttons; beſt ſcarff, all ſilk, and ſilk and cotton twiſt; Baladine ſewing ſilks; ſpotted and Manchеſter velvets and thickſets; corderoys, of drab colours; blue and drab corderetts; Quakers beſt black paduaſoys beautiful clear white beſt ſattins; and a variety of low priced plain and chaſed ſilver and Pinchbeck watches. The public may reſt aſſured that the above articles are all freſh goods, none older than the laſt ſpring importation, and will be ſold in any quantity, from a piece to a yard, at his ſtore, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's office. 6 W.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, about 12 miles from Baltimore-town, about the 7th of June, 1773, A ſalt water NEGROE man, named SOLOMON, aged about 22 years, he has been in the country about three years, and talks pretty good Engliſh for the time, is of a middle ſize, a little upon the yelloviſh caſt; it is needleſs to ſay any thing about his clothes, as he has been gone ſo long. He was, in July laſt, in New-Caſtle, ſuppoſed to be in the poſſeſſion of Robert Bail, and had changed his name to *George*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negroe man, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by THOMAS COCKEY.

Auguſt 10, 1774. § 8 *W.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, JOINER,

At the corner of Pettie's-alley, in Fourth-ſtreet, near the Poſt-office, Philadelphia,

A VERY large aſſortment of mahogany and black walnut boards and plank, ſuitable for all kinds of Joiners and Chair-makers work, or exportation; red cedar boards and plank, two inch and four inch oak, poplar and aſh plank, ſuitable for Hatters and Joiners benches, Windſor chairs, and bellows; a very great quantity of ſeaſoned bedſtead ſtuff, and half inch poplar and gum boards, ſhingling laths, rule joint ſtuff, ſacking bottoms, and bedſtead ſcrews, &c. Alſo a lot of ground, 40 feet front by 140 deep, on Third-ſtreet continued, adjoining the firſt ſtone bridge beyond the barracks. ¶

In purſuance and by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of the county of Northumberland, WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE at the town of Sunbury, in ſaid county, on the 23d day of November inſtant,

A TRACT of LAND (ſurveyed on warrant) containing 1180 acres, lying on a large branch of Fiſhing Creek, about 30 miles from Sunbury, and 15 from the mouth of ſaid creek, which is navigable for boats ſeveral miles up, from which boats of large burdens may come to Middletown at the Mouth of Swatara. There is on ſaid tract, about 400 acres of good bottom; and near 200 acres of watered meadow may be made. The upland is good, and the whole well watered, with two good mill-ſeats on ſaid land. It is well timbered with oak, hickory, walnut, ſugar-tree, white pine, wild cherry, &c. Part of the eſtate of JOHN JONES, jun. deceaſed. Attendance will be given, at the time and place abovementioned, by

WILLIAM PUSEY, Adminiſtrator.

Likewiſe to be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, a tract containing 182 acres of good land, ſituate in Buffaloe Valley, on a branch of Buffaloe Creek. On this tract may be made 40 acres of meadow; the upland is good; part of it well timbered, and the other about 40 acres grown over with ſunflowers may be eaſily cleaned. It is about 15 miles from Sunbury, and about two from a new griſt mill now erecting, and about 4 miles from Saſquehanna, which is navigable for large boats to Middletown.

One other tract, containing 330 acres, ſituate on the Waters of Swatara, in Berks county, joining lands of Peter Kritzer, between the ſecond Tuſcorora Hill and the Broad Mountain, and about 6 miles ſoutherly of Madera's tavern, on the waggon road from Reading to Sunbury, and near 12 miles from Hughes's ſaw-mill. The upland is good, and there may be 60 acres of good meadow made, and eaſily cleared; good part being rich hazel bottom. For farther information, apply to Conrad Meneighs, tavern-keeper, at Hughes's ſaw-mill, or to the ſubſcriber,

WILLIAM PUSEY.

N. B. Time will be given for part of the purchaſe-money of the two laſt mentioned tracts.

Likewiſe to be ſold, or lett in farms for a number of years, 1150 acres of good land, joining Juniata, and running up Wild-Cat Run: There may be a good fiſhery for ſhad, &c. in Juniata, and a mill-ſeat on the Waters of Wild-Cat; there is a ſmith within a quarter of a mile, and a ſaw-mill, and merchant-mill within a mile and an half, with water-carriage to them, which will make it eaſy to a new ſettler. It is about 13 miles from Carliſle town, and the ſame from the Mouth of Juniata, with good water-carriage from the land down to Harris's Ferry, or Middletown, where there is a good market for produce. There is a good proportion of meadow ground, and the upland is good for wheat. For further information, apply to JOHN JONES, in Germantown, Tanner, or to WILLIAM PUSEY, Brewer, in Philadelphia. *November*, 4, 1774.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

November 23, 1774. NUMB. 2396.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ſecond chapter of the AMERICAN CHRONICLES OF THE TIMES. They may be had of Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office; alſo, of Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, of Mr. BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, and of Mr. SAMUEL TAYLOR, at the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets.

This day is publiſhed, printed and to be ſold by
R. AITKEN,
Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet,
(Price bound Three Shillings)

THE LADIES MEMORANDUM-BOOK, OR DAILY POCKET-JOURNAL, FOR THE YEAR 1775. Deſigned as a methodical regiſter of all their tranſactions of buſineſs, as well as amuſement. 4 w.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
Printed for and ſold by R. AITKEN, Bookſeller, Stationer, and Bookbinder, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A NEW, correct, and handſome OCTAVO EDITION of DOMESTIC MEDICINE, or, the FAMILY PHYSICIAN: Being an Attempt to render the Medical Art more generally uſeful, by ſhewing People what is in their own Power, both with Reſpect to the Prevention and Cure of Diſeaſes, by Regimen and Simple Medicines: By WILLIAM BUCHAN, M. D. of the Royal College of Phyſicians, EDINBURGH. *The Second American Edition, carefully printed from the new London Edition, with all the new Corrections, by the Author, with very conſiderable Additions.* 6 w.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1774.
MILL-STONES, and BOULTING-CLOTHS, TO BE SOLD, BY
ROBERT, NATHANIEL, and WILLIAM LEWIS,
At their STORE, in Front and Water-ſtreets, oppoſite Hamilton's wharff, and near the Drawbridge,

MILLERS, and others, who may be in want of theſe articles, can be ſupplied on reaſonable terms; and thoſe who are unacquainted with the different qualities of Boulting-cloths, may depend on having ſuch as will anſwer their purpoſe, with proper directions how to fix them to the beſt advantage for boulting every kind of meal; thoſe who buy a quantity to retail, will be allowed a diſcount.

Their COLOGNE MILL-STONES are exceeding good, and of various ſizes, from 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet diameter.---Their FRENCH BURRS are alſo very good, and are 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches broad.------They have likewiſe BUCKS COUNTY MILL-STONES, of a good griſt and different dimenſions; and, on a ſhort notice, can ſupply with any ſize, from the ſmalleſt to the largeſt. ¶ 2 M.

TO BE SOLD,

A MESSUAGE, Plantation, and Tract of Land, containing about 240 Acres, known by the Name of the Warren Tavern, on the Lancaſter Road, 23 Miles from Philadelphia; there is a Quantity of very good Meadow, and plenty of Limeſtone on the Land, alſo a commodious Stone Barn, lately built, with good Sheds and Out-houſes. Likewiſe a Tract of Woodland in Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, of 120 Acres, within 3 or 4 Miles of a Landing on Raccoon Creek. For Terms, apply to JOHN LARDNER, in Second-ſtreet. 6 w.

PAUL FOOKS, NOTARY PUBLICK and ſworn Interpreter for the French and Spaniſh Languages, and Profeſſor of the ſame, at his Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Houſe of Mr. John Inglis, and next Door to Andrew Hamilton, Eſquire,

CONTINUES to tranſlate and draw French and Spaniſh Writings, as Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Accompts, &c. and to ſtate them properly, agreeable to the Forms and Uſages of the reſpective Countries to which they are intended.

He alſo continues to teach the French and Spaniſh Languages in the greateſt Purity and Elegance, Mornings and Evenings, at his ſaid Houſe.

MANUFACTURE.

ANY agreeable Perſon or Perſons, who are willing to employ Two, Three, Four, Five Hundred, or from Five Hundred to One Thouſand Pounds, in carrying on an AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, which will, according to probability, produce a conſiderable profit either in time of Importation or Non-importation, will be informed of the particulars, and of the terms, by applying to
ROBERT BELL, Printer and Bookſeller,
In Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Doctor *Daniel Fullerton*, late of the county of Lancaſter, and province of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with *Manowes O'Hara* and *Daniel O'Hara*, by the firſt day of December next; or expect that their accounts will be put into the hands of the lawyers, in order to have them ſettled; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, proven and atteſted to, in order for payment, to us, the ſubſcribers, at the houſe of Mr. Andrew Campbell, near the ſign of the Three Crowns, in Pequea. MANOVES O'HARA, and DANIEL O'HARA, Adminiſtrators. *Nov.* 10, 1774. ¶

THIS is to give Notice to VENDIAL SPRING and JACOB SPRING, Brothers, formerly of Lancaſter County, and Province of Pennſylvania (but have been abſent theſe many years paſt) to be and appear at Cocalico Townſhip, in ſaid County, on or before the firſt Day of December 1775, there to receive their equal Shares of a Legacy left them by their Brother, Powel Spring, of ſaid Townſhip and County, otherwiſe their ſaid Shares will be divided and given to their three Siſters, according to Law. *Nov.* 19, 1774. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in Hamilton's Bane townſhip, York county, the 12th of November, 1774, two HORSES, the one a dark mouſe colour, about 12 years old, 13½ hands high, trots and paces, ſhod before, his hind feet white. The other is a ſtrawberry roan, about 11 years old, with a ſhort tail, ſo ſhort that he has no power of the tail, paces all. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes, ſhall have Forty Shillings *reward, paid by* FRANCIS MEREDITH, *living at Carrol's Delight, in York county, or the reverend Mr.* JOHN CUTHBERTSON, *living in Bert townſhip, Lancaſter county.* ¶

Weſt New-Jerſey, November 8, 1774.
WAS LEFT at Batſto Furnace, on the 7th Inſtant, a BAY HORSE COLT, about 4 Years old, with a Saddle and Bridle, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away. WILLIAM RICHARDS. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape, from the Conſtable of New-Britain, Bucks county, a certain Thomas Saymers, *about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, fair complexion, ſtraight hair; had on a ſwanſkin waiſtcoat, lappelled, with ſleeves, tow trowſers, light blue yarn ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, with ſmall ſteel buckles in them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid* Saymers, *in any of his Majeſty's goals within this province, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*
Nov. 15, 1774. || JOSEPH MATHEW, *Conſtable.*

RUN away, on Wedneſday, the 2d of November, 1774, from the ſchooner Endeavour, when lying in Langford's Bay, Kent county, Maryland, a certain Richard Coe, *a convict, was brought into this country in February laſt; had on, when he went away, an old flannel jacket, a check ſhirt and canvaſs trowſers, and took a dirty oznenbrigs ſhirt along with him, alſo a brown coloured coat and jacket, about half-worn, with plain plaited buttons; he is about 6 feet high, and ſtoops or hangs forwards as he walks, ſpeaks much in the Lancaſhire or Weſt of England dialect, and expreſſes himſelf very bad, is of a fair rediſh complexion, but of a down look, and pitted with the ſmall-pox. Whoever takes up the aforeſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any goal in this province or Pennſylvania, and gives notice thereof in the public papers, ſhall receive* Six Dollars *reward, or if brought to Deep-water-point, Miles River, Maryland, ſhall receive the ſaid reward, and reaſonable charges, from* JAMES BRADDOCK. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Bert townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 18th of October laſt, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named Brian M'Donal, *about 20 years of age, a Taylor by trade; came in this fall, in the ſhip Liberty, from Newry, a ſhort well ſet fellow, black ſtraight hair, much pock-marked; had on, when he went away, a good dark brown cloth coat, jacket and breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, good ſhoes, with braſs buckles; alſo took with him an old ſuit of clothes, one pair of black ribbed ſtockings, one check ſhirt and 3 white ditto, one pair of ſtriped trowſers. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*
¶ CALEB HARTMAN.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named Hugh M'Laughlin, *about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, long black hair queued, wants one of his fore teeth; had on, and took with him, a brown broadcloth coat and jacket, old buckſkin breeches, with a patch on each thigh, newly waſhed, a pair of linen drawers, black and white, a ſheepſkin apron, good ſhoes, with plain braſs buckles, an old hat, which he wears full cocked, 2 coarſe ſhirts and 1 fine ditto, and a half-worn country cloth jacket, lightiſh coloured, and a blue ditto, with ſleeves, 3 pair of ſtockings, one deep blue pair ribbed, one ditto plain light blue, and one pair of thread ditto; ſaid ſervant has a ſcar on his right cheek; it is ſuppoſed he has a falſe paſs with him. Whoever ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, or to Jacob Feree's mill, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by* EDWARD CROSBY.

N. B. He is a Cooper by trade, and he has ſerved four years with John Ramſay, near Neſhaminey Meeting-houſe, Bucks county, for his paſſage. November 15, 1774. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward,

FOR catching a Yanky, named John Reed, *who made his eſcape from near Ranken's Ferry, on Saſquehanna; he is 6 feet high, ſlim built, dark complexion, ſickly coloured, having had the ague this fall, born in New-England, and talks in that dialect, about 35 years old, with long black hair, and has a remarkable ſtoppage in his ſpeech; had on, and took with him, a dark-grey napped ſurtout, bound with lightiſh coloured binding, a black and white ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, new ſhoes, new yarn ſtockings, a pattern of a brown pair of velvet breeches, with white flannel for lining, and other trimmings, which he ſtole, and alſo a pocket-book, with about 10s. in caſh, and ſeveral other articles; it is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Maryland, and as he is a deceitful villain, he may endeavour to impoſe on any perſon that may apprehend him, but the uncommon ſtoppage in his ſpeech will eaſy teſtify him to be the perſon. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in any goal, that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, paid by* ROBERT CRAIG, *or* ALEXANDER ELLIOT. ¶4w.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 16th of November inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named William Cummins, *he being taken the day before out of the Work-houſe, in Philadelphia, where he had been put in as a common ſtroller, and abſconded before he came home to his ſaid maſter; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a thick, well-ſet, full faced fellow; had on a good pair of buckſkin breeches, a ſmall brimmed good hat, taped round the edge, good pumps, with ſilver or plated buckles, and a double-breaſted green jacket; his clothes being uncertain, and very likely he may change his apparel. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*
† JOHN GRONOW.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about the city of Philadelphia.

ALL perſons (particularly thoſe living at a diſtance) who were adventurers in the firſt claſs of the Vineyard Lottery, are deſired to renew their tickets on or before the 29th day of December next, by which time the numbers will be in the wheels for drawing; for ſhould they neglect their chance in the ſecond claſs, they will then be diſpoſed of to thoſe that apply, and ſcarcely a poſſibility of a chance in the third claſs, which is extraordinary great, as the whole will be prizes and no deduction. In this ſecond claſs are two capital prizes of 1000 and 600, and the loweſt 4 dollars. In the mean time ſome tickets may be had---Enquire at the Bar of the London Coffee-houſe, and of the Managers. 4 w.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1774.
ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of STEPHEN CARMICK, deceaſed, either by Bond, Note, or Book-debt, are deſired to pay off their reſpective Balances; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to furniſh their Accounts, properly proved. ANNA CARMICK, JOSEPH SWIFT, } Execut.
3 M.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE *of Auguſt 30.*

To the PRINTER.

The waves never riſe but when the winds blow.

SIR,

AS the cauſe of the preſent ill-humour in America, and of the Reſolutions taken there to purchaſe leſs of our manufactures, does not ſeem to be generally underſtood, it may afford ſome ſatisfaction to your Readers, if you give them the following ſhort hiſtorical ſtate of facts.

From the time that the Colonies were firſt conſidered as capable of granting aids to the Crown, down to the end of the laſt war, it is ſaid that the conſtant mode of obtaining thoſe aids was by Requiſition made from the Crown through its Governors to the ſeveral Aſſemblies, in circular letters from the Secretary of State in his Majeſty's name, ſetting forth the occaſion, requiring them to take the matter into conſideration, and expreſſing a reliance on their prudence, duty and affection to his Majeſty's Government, that they would grant ſuch ſums, or raiſe ſuch numbers of men, as were ſuitable to their reſpective circumſtances.

The Colonies, being accuſtomed to this method, have from time to time granted money to the Crown, or raiſed troops for its ſervice, in proportion to their abilities, and, during all the laſt war, beyond their abilities, ſo that conſiderable ſums were returned them yearly by Parliament, as exceeding their proportion.

Had this happy method been continued (a method which left the King's ſubjects in thoſe remote countries, the pleaſure of ſhewing their zeal and loyalty, and of imagining that they recommended themſelves to their Sovereign by the liberality of their voluntary grants) there is no doubt but all the money that could reaſonably be expected to be raiſed from them, in any manner, might have been obtained from them, without the leaſt heart-burning, offence, or breach of the harmony of affections and intereſts that ſo long ſubſiſted between the two countries.

It has been thought wiſdom in a Government, exerciſing ſovereignty over different kinds of people, to have ſome regard to prevailing and eſtabliſhed opinions among the people to be governed, wherever ſuch opinions might in their effects promote or obſtruct public meaſures.—If they tend to obſtruct public ſervice, they are to be changed before we act againſt them, and they can only be changed by reaſon and perſuaſion.—But if public ſervice can be carried on without thwarting thoſe opinions, if they can be on the contrary made ſubſervient to it, they are not unneceſſarily to be thwarted, how abſurd ſoever ſuch popular opinions may be in their natures.—This had been the wiſdom of our Government with reſpect to raiſing money in the colonies. It was well known that the Coloniſts univerſally were of opinion, that no money could be levied from Engliſh ſubjects, but by their own conſent, given by themſelves or their choſen Repreſentatives. That therefore whatever money was to be raiſed from the people in the colonies, muſt firſt be granted by their Aſſemblies; as the money raiſed in Britain is firſt to be granted by the Houſe of Commons. That this right of granting their own money was eſſential to Engliſh liberty; and that if any man, or body of men, in which they had no Repreſentative of their chuſing, could tax them at pleaſure, they could not be ſaid to have any property, any thing they could call their own. But as theſe opinions did not hinder their granting money voluntarily and amply, whenever the Crown, by its ſervants, came into their Aſſemblies (as it does into its Parliaments of Britain and Ireland) and demanded aids, therefore that method was choſen rather than the baneful one of arbitrary taxes.

I do not undertake here to ſupport thoſe opinions; they have been refuted by a late act of Parliament, declaring its own power; which very Parliament, however, ſhewed wiſely ſo much tender regard to thoſe inveterate prejudices, as to repeal a tax that had odiouſly militated againſt them.—And thoſe prejudices are ſtill ſo fixed and rooted in the Americans, that it is ſuppoſed not a ſingle man among them has been convinced of his error by that act of Parliament.

The Miniſter, therefore, who firſt projected to lay aſide the accuſtomed method of requiſition, and to raiſe money on America by Stamps, ſeems not to have acted wiſely in deviating from that method (which the Coloniſts looked upon as conſtitutional) and thwarting, unneceſſarily, the general fixed prejudices of ſo great a number of the King's ſubjects. It was not, however, for want of knowledge that what he was about to do would give them great offence; he appears to have been very ſenſible of this, and apprehenſive that it might occaſion ſome diſorders, to prevent or ſuppreſs which he projected another Bill, that was brought in the ſame ſeſſion with the Stamp-Act, whereby it was to be made lawful for Military Officers in the Colonies to quarter their Soldiers in private houſes. This ſeemed intended to awe the people into a compliance with the other Act. Great oppoſition, however, being raiſed here againſt the Bill, by the Agents from the Colonies, and the Merchants trading thither, the Coloniſts declaring, that under ſuch a power in the Army no one could look on his houſe as his own, or think he had a home, when ſoldiers might be thruſt into it, and mixed with his family, at the pleaſure of an Officer, that part of the Bill was dropt; but there ſtill remained a clauſe, when it paſſed into a law, to oblige the ſeveral Aſſemblies to provide quarters for the Soldiers, furniſhing them with fire, beds, candles, ſmall beer or rum, and ſundry other articles, at the expence of the ſeveral Provinces.—And this Act continued in force when the Stamp-Act was repealed, though, if obligatory on the Aſſemblies, it equally militated againſt the American principle above-mentioned, that money is not to be raiſed on Engliſh ſubjects without their conſent.

The Colonies nevertheleſs, being put into high good humour by the repeal of the Stamp Act, choſe to avoid a freſh diſpute upon the other, it being temporary, and ſoon to expire, never (as they hoped) to revive again; and in the mean time they, by various ways, provided for the quartering of the troops, either by Acts of their own Aſſemblies, without taking notice of the Acts of Parliament, or by ſome variety or ſmall diminution (as of ſalt and vinegar) in the ſupplies required by the Act, that what they did might appear a voluntary act of their own, and not done in obedience to an act of Parliament, which they thought contrary to right, and therefore void in itſelf.

It might have been well if the matter had thus paſſed without notice; but an officious Governor having written home an angry and aggravating letter upon this conduct in the Aſſembly of his province, the outed projector of the Stamp Act and his adherents, then in the oppoſition, raiſed ſuch a clamour againſt America, as in rebellion, &c. and againſt thoſe who had been for the repeal of the Stamp Act, as having thereby been encouragers of this ſuppoſed rebellion, that it was thought neceſſary to enforce the Quartering Act by another Act of Parliament, taking away from the province of New-York, which had been moſt explicit in its refuſal, all the powers of legiſlation, till it ſhould have complied with that act: The news of which greatly alarmed the people every where in America, as the language of ſuch an act ſeemed to be—Obey implicitly laws made by the Parliament of Great-Britain, to force money from you without your conſent, or you ſhall enjoy no rights or privileges at all.

At the ſame time the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, deſirous of ingratiating himſelf with the oppoſition, or driven to it by their clamours, projected the levying more money from America, by new duties on various articles of our own manufacture, as glaſs, paper, painters colours, &c. appointing a new Board of Cuſtoms, and ſending over a ſett of Commiſſioners (with large ſalaries) to be eſtabliſhed at Boſton, who were to have the care of collecting theſe duties; and which were, by the act, expreſly mentioned to be intended for the payment of the ſalaries of Governors, Judges, and other Officers of the Crown in America, it being a pretty general opinion here, that thoſe Officers ought not to depend on the people there for any part of their ſupport.

It is not my intention to combat this opinion. But perhaps it may be ſome ſatisfaction to the public to know what ideas the Americans have on the ſubject. They ſay then, as to Governors, that they are not like Princes, whoſe poſterity have an inheritance in the government of a nation, and therefore an intereſt in its proſperity; they are generally ſtrangers to the Provinces they are ſent to govern; have no eſtate, natural connection, or relation there, to give them an affection for the country; that they come only to make money as faſt as they can, are frequently men of vicious characters and broken fortunes, ſent merely to get them off the hands of a Miniſter ſomewhere out of the way; that as they intend ſtaying in the country no longer than their government continues, and purpoſe to leave no family behind them, they are apt to be regardleſs of the good will of the people, and care not what is ſaid or thought of them, after they are gone. Their ſituation gives them many opportunities of being vexatious, and they are often ſo, notwithſtanding their dependance on the Aſſemblies for all that part of their ſupport, that does not ariſe from fees eſtabliſhed by law, but would probably be much more ſo, if they were to be fully ſupported by money drawn from the people, without the conſent or good will of the people, which is the profeſſed deſign of this act. That if by means of the forced duties, government is to be ſupported in America, without the intervention of the Aſſemblies, their Aſſemblies will ſoon be looked on as uſeleſs, and a Governor will not call them, as having nothing to hope from their meeting, and perhaps ſomething to fear from their enquiries into and remonſtrances againſt his mal-adminiſtration; that thus the people will be deprived of their moſt eſſential rights; that its being, as at preſent, a Governor's intereſt to cultivate the good will, by promoting the welfare of the people he governs, can be attended with no prejudice to the Mother Country, ſince all the laws he may be prevailed to give his aſſent to, are ſubject to reviſion here, and if reported againſt by the Board of Trade, as hurtful to the intereſt of this country, may and are immediately repealed by the Crown; nor dare he paſs any law contrary to his inſtructions, as he holds his office during the pleaſure of the Crown, and his ſecurities are liable for the penalties of their bonds, if he contravenes thoſe inſtructions.

This is what they ſay as to Governors.

As to Judges, they alledge, that being appointed from hence by the Crown, and holding their commiſſions, not during good behaviour, as in Britain, but during pleaſure, all the weight of intereſt would be thrown into one of the ſcales (which ought to be held even) if the ſalaries are alſo to be paid out of the duties forced from the people without their conſent, and independent of their Aſſemblies approbation or diſapprobation of the Judges behaviour; that whenever the Crown will grant commiſſions to able and honeſt Judges during good behaviour, the Aſſemblies will ſettle permanent and ample ſalaries on them during their commiſſions; but at preſent they have no other means of getting rid of an ignorant, unjuſt Judge (and ſome of ſcandalous characters have, they ſay, been ſent them) but by ſtarving him out.

I do not ſuppoſe theſe reaſonings of the Americans will appear here to have much weight in them. I do not produce them with an expectation of convincing your Readers. I relate them merely in purſuance of the taſk I have impoſed on myſelf, to be an impartial Hiſtorian of American facts and opinions.

F. B.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE *of September* 1.

To the PRINTER.

THE Coloniſts being greatly alarmed, as I obſerved in my laſt, by news of the act for aboliſhing the legiſlature of New-York, and the impoſition of theſe new duties, profeſſedly for ſuch diſagreeable and to them appearing dangerous purpoſes, accompanied by a new ſett of Revenue Officers, with large appointments, which gave ſtrong ſuſpicion that more buſineſs of the ſame kind was ſoon to be provided for them, that they might earn thoſe ſalaries, began ſeriouſly to conſider their ſituation, and to revolve afreſh in their minds grievances, which from their reſpect and love for this country they had long borne, and ſeemed almoſt willing to forget. They reflected how lightly the intereſts of all America had been eſteemed here, when the intereſt of a few inhabitants of Great-Britain happened to have the ſmalleſt competition with it. That thus the whole American people were forbidden the advantage of a direct importation of wine, oil, and fruit from Portugal, but muſt take them loaded with all the expences of a voyage of one thouſand leagues round about, being to be landed firſt in England to be reſhipped for America; expences amounting, in war time, at leaſt to thirty per cent. more than otherwiſe they would have been charged with, and all this, merely that a few Portugal Merchants in London might gain a commiſſion on thoſe goods paſſing through their hands.—Portugal Merchants, by the bye, who can complain loudly of the ſmalleſt hardſhips laid on their trade by foreigners, and yet even the laſt year could oppoſe with all their influence the giving eaſe to their fellow-ſubjects under ſo heavy an oppreſſion—That on a frivolous complaint of a few Virginia Merchants, nine Colonies were reſtrained from making paper money, though become abſolutely neceſſary to their internal commerce, from the conſtant remittance of their gold and ſilver to Britain.—But not only the intereſt of a particular body of Merchants, the intereſt of any ſmall body of Britiſh Tradeſmen or Artificers, has been found, they ſay, to outweigh that of all the King's ſubjects in the Colonies.

There cannot be a ſtronger natural right than that of a man's making the beſt profit he can of the natural produce of his lands, provided he does not thereby injure the State in general. Iron is to be found every where in America, and beaver furs are the natural produce of that country. Hats and nails, and ſteel, are wanted there as well as here. It is of no importance to the common welfare of the Empire, whether a ſubject gets his living by making hats on this or that ſide of the water; yet the Hatters of England have prevailed ſo far as to obtain an act in their own favour, reſtraining that manufacture in America, in order to oblige the Americans to ſend their beaver to England to be manufactured, and purchaſe back the hats, loaded with the charges of a double tranſportation. In the ſame manner have a few Nail-makers, and ſtill a ſmaller number of Steel-makers (perhaps there are not half a dozen of theſe in England) prevailed totally to forbid, by an act of Parliament, the erecting of ſlitting-mills and ſteel furnaces in America, that the Americans may be obliged to take nails for their buildings, and ſteel for their tools, from theſe artificers, under the ſame diſadvantages. Added to theſe, the Americans remembered the act authorizing the moſt cruel inſult that perhaps was ever offered by one people to another, that of emptying our goals into their ſettlements (Scotland too has within theſe few years obtained the privilege it had not before, of ſending its rogues and villains to the Plantations) an inſult aggravated by that barbarous ill-placed ſarcaſm in a report of the Board of Trade, when one of the Provinces complained of the act. "It is neceſſary that it ſhould be continued for the Better Peopling of your Majeſty's Colonies." I ſay, reflecting on theſe things, the Americans ſaid to one another (their news papers are full of ſuch diſcourſes) theſe people are not content with making a monopoly of us, forbidding us to trade with any other country of Europe, and compelling us to buy every thing of them, though in many articles we could furniſh ourſelves 10, 20, and even 50 per cent. cheaper elſewhere; but now they have as good as declared they have a right to tax us, *ad libitum*, internally and externally; and that our conſtitution and liberties ſhall all be taken away if we do not ſubmit to that claim. They are not content with the high prices at which they ſell us their goods, but have now begun to enhance thoſe prices by new duties; and by the expenſive apparatus of a new ſett of Officers, they appear to intend an augmentation and multiplication of thoſe burthens, that ſhall ſtill be more grievous to us. Our people have been fooliſhly fond of their ſuperfluous modes and manufactures, to the impoveriſhing our country, carrying off all our caſh, and loading us with debt; they will not ſuffer us to reſtrain the luxury of our inhabitants as they do that of their own, by laws; they can make laws to diſcourage or prohibit the importation of French ſuperfluities, but, though thoſe of England are as ruinous to us as the French ones are to them, if we make a law of that kind, they immediately repeal it. Thus they get all our money from us by trade, and every profit we can any where make by our fiſhery, our produce, and our commerce, centers finally with them! But this does not ſatisfy. It is time then to take care of ourſelves by the beſt means in our power. Let us unite in ſolemn reſolutions and engagements with and to each other, that we will give theſe new Officers as little trouble as poſſible, by not conſuming the Britiſh manufactures on which they are to levy the duties. Let us agree to conſume no more of their expenſive gew-gaws; let us live frugally; and let us induſtriouſly manufacture what we can for ourſelves; thus we ſhall be able honourably to diſcharge the debts we already owe them, and after that we may be able to keep ſome money in our country, not only for the uſes of our internal commerce, but for the ſervice of our gracious Sovereign, whenever he ſhall have occaſion for it, and think proper to require it of us in the old conſtitutional manner. For notwithſtanding the reproaches thrown out againſt us in their public papers and pamphlets, notwithſtanding we have been reviled in their Senate as rebels and traitors, we are truly a loyal people. Scotland has had its rebellions, and England its plots, againſt the preſent royal family; but America is untainted with thoſe crimes; there is in it ſcarce a man, there is not a ſingle native of our country, who is not firmly attached to his King by principle and affection. But a new kind of loyalty ſeems to be required of us, a loyalty to Parliament; a loyalty that is to extend, it ſeems, to a ſurrender of all our properties, whenever a Houſe of Commons, in which there is not a ſingle Member of our chuſing, ſhall think fit to grant them away without our conſent, and to a patient ſuffering the loſs of our privileges, as Engliſhmen, if we cannot ſubmit to make ſuch ſurrender. We were ſeparated too far from Britain by the ocean, but we were united ſtrongly to it by reſpect and love, ſo that we could at any time freely have ſpent our lives and little fortunes in its cauſe; but this unhappy new ſyſtem of politics tends to diſſolve thoſe bands of union, and to ſever us for ever. Woe to the man that firſt adopted it! Both countries will long have cauſe to execrate his memory.

Theſe are the complaints of the at preſent half diſtracted Americans; and I ſincerely wiſh, for the ſake of the manufactures and commerce of Great-Britain, and for the ſake of the ſtrength a firm union with our growing colonies would give us, that thoſe people had never been thus needleſly driven out of their ſenſes. F. B.

LONDON, *September* 8.

The town of Freyberg, near Schweidnitz, in Sileſia, was lately deſtroyed by an accidental fire. Out of upwards of 300 houſes, only 17 eſcaped.

The following Letter from a Nobleman to the Mayor of a Country Town, with the Mayor's anſwer to it, are copied verbatim from the originals:

"Dear Sir,

"THE report of an intended oppoſition at the enſuing election, induces me to take the liberty of deſiring you to exert your warmeſt endeavours, both on the canvaſs and at the time of election, in favour of my worthy friends the preſent Members.

"Be aſſured, dear Sir, that I have nothing in view by this application, but to recommend the only poſſible means of preſerving the peace, and promoting the welfare of your town, which has ever been the ardent wiſh of

Your aſſured friend, and very humble ſervant, ——."

THE *MAYOR's ANSWER.*

"My Lord, Your Lordſhip's *ſeptennial* profeſſions of attention to the welfare of this corporation, and of friendſhip for the Mayor of it, came by virtue of my office this year into my hands. The anſwers you have received from my predeceſſors on a ſimilar occaſion, have, I imagine, differed much in ſtyle from what I now ſend. They thought your Lordſhip's letter an *honour*, I think it an *inſult*. When your Lordſhip's friends, the preſent Members, were offered to us as proper objects of our choice, I joined with my brother Burgeſſes, heart and hand, in their ſupport. I knew not what they were till they were tried. But I have made it my buſineſs to be informed, what part they have taken in the great political queſtions which have come before the Houſe of Commons; and as I find they have, in every one of thoſe queſtions, given their votes contrary to every principle of honeſty, morality, and conſtitutional freedom, I muſt tell your Lordſhip that I ſhall do every thing in my power towards repairing the breach they have made in the conſtitution, by throwing them from their ſeats, to make room for thoſe who will repeal thoſe acts, which are ſubverſive of Britiſh juſtice, liberty, and the Proteſtant religion.

"I will now produce my vouchers for the truth of my aſſertion. *Your friends* voted Col. Luttrell the legal Repreſentative for Middleſex, in oppoſition to Mr. Wilkes, who had ſo great a majority of good voters on the poll; therefore I ſhall not give myſelf the trouble of attempting to give them a *majority* of votes; becauſe if they make the Miniſter their friend (which he has all the reaſon in the world to be) a *minority*, aided by the favour of *the Houſe*, will anſwer the purpoſe juſt as well. Your friends voted (if I am not much miſinformed) for the Royal Marriage Bill; diſcountenancing thereby, as much as in them lay, the ordinances of religion, and encouraging the younger branches of the Royal Family to perſevere in the ways of whoredom and adultery. I found the names of theſe *our* repreſentatives alſo in the majority liſt on the Quebec Bill; and I have no doubt but that thoſe Gentlemen, who were ſo ſtrenuous in voting the King abſolute over ſo many of his American ſubjects, and in eſtabliſhing Popery in that quarter of the globe, would do juſt the ſame *here*, when the plan which is in ſuch readineſs is ripe for execution.

"I have troubled your Lordſhip with more reaſons for rejecting your application in favour of your friends, than you perhaps expected, and more than you will, I ſuppoſe, read with patience. You, my Lord, hold a very lucrative poſt, by carrying, as it is called, two Members for this Borough, as well as greatly influencing the nomination of the county Members; that is, in other words, you bring into the Parliament Houſe two men at leaſt, who are ready to ſupport any meaſure of any Miniſter. But till I am as well paid for voting for men of this ſtamp, as your Lordſhip is for nominating them to us, I muſt beg leave to keep my conſcience clear, and my vote diſengaged; declaring in my own name, and in the name of a very reſpectable body of my brother freemen, that we will never vote for any man, who has declared that one is more than three, as in the caſe of the Middleſex election; who has voted fornication to be more meritorious than marriage, as in the caſe of the Royal Marriage Act, to gratify the pride and malice of ——————; and laſtly, who has voted ſlavery to be preferable to freedom, and Popery a better ſyſtem of religion than Proteſtantiſm, as in the caſe of the Quebec Bill. Clear your friends, my Lord, from theſe charges, and then may they boldly ſtand forth candidates for the favour of honeſt men; and then ſhall your Lordſhip's recommendation weigh with

"Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant, ——."

To the Right Hon. the Earl of ——.

BOSTON, November 10.

Laſt evening arrived in town from the GRAND CONGRESS, the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; John Adams, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Eſq; Members on the part of this province, on which occaſion moſt of the bells in town were rung.

The town of Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, have voted the ſum of 200l. and the town of Exeter 100l. lawful money, to be paid by the Selectmen of ſaid towns, for the relief the poor of this capital.

About 50 carpenters arrived here this week from Halifax, to aſſiſt in fitting barracks for the troops.

Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

By the GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a number of perſons unlawfully aſſembled at Cambridge, in the month of October laſt, calling themſelves a *Provincial Congreſs*, did, in the moſt open and daring terms, aſſume to themſelves the powers and authority of government, independant of, and repugnant to his Majeſty's government, legally and conſtitutionally eſtabliſhed within this province, and tending utterly to ſubvert the ſame; and did, amongſt other unlawful proceedings, take upon themſelves to reſolve and direct a new and unconſtitutional regulation of the militia, in high derogation of his Majeſty's royal prerogative; and alſo to elect and appoint Henry Gardner, Eſq; of Stow, to be Receiver General, in the room of Harriſon Gray, Eſq; then and ſtill legally holding and executing that office; and alſo to order and direct the monies granted to his Majeſty, to be paid into the hands of the ſaid Henry Gardner, and not to the ſaid Harriſon Gray, Eſq; and further earneſtly to recommend to the inhabitants of the province, to *oblige* and *compel* the ſeveral conſtables and collectors to comply with and execute the ſaid directions, contrary to their oaths, and againſt the plain and expreſs rules and directions of the law: All which proceedings have a moſt dangerous tendency to enſnare his Majeſty's ſubjects, the inhabitants of this province, and draw them into perjuries, riots, ſedition, treaſon and rebellion.

For the prevention of which evils, and the calamitous conſequences thereof, I have thought it my duty to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby earneſtly exhorting, and in his Majeſty's name ſtrictly prohibiting, all his liege ſubjects within this province, from complying in any degree with the ſaid requiſitions, recommendations, directions, or reſolves of the aforeſaid unlawful aſſembly, as they regard his Majeſty's higheſt diſpleaſure, and would avoid the pains and penalties of the law. And I do hereby charge and command all Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Conſtables, Collectors, and other officers, in their ſeveral departments, to be vigilant and faithful in the execution and diſcharge of their duty, in their reſpective offices, agreeable to the well known eſtabliſhed laws of the land; and to the utmoſt of their power, by all lawful ways and

means, to discountenance, discourage, and prevent acompliance with such dangerous resolves of the abovementioned, or any other unlawful assembly whatever.

GIVEN at Boston this 10th day of November, in the fifteenth year of the reign of his Majesty GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini 1774.

THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS FLUCKER, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

NEW-YORK, November. 17.

Extract of a Letter dated at Quebec, October 30.

"A Committee is arrived here from the English inhabitants in Montreal, who have met a Committee of the inhabitants of this place, and are drawing up a petition to his Majesty against the Act of Parliament for regulating the government of this province, and hope they will meet with success."

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 23.

The COMMITTEE for the CITY and LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA will meet on Monday next, at 5 o'Clock in the afternoon, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

The following Gentlemen having been chosen by the inhabitants of Southwark and Kensington, to represent those districts in the General Committee for the City and Liberties, they are desired to attend the meeting of the Committee at the Philosophical Society's Hall, on Monday next, at 5 o'Clock in the afternoon, viz. For Southwark, Messrs. Elias Boys, Joseph Turner, Abraham Jones, Thomas Robinson; and for Kensington, Messieurs Emanuel Ayres, and Jacob Miller.

Captain Souder, from Lisbon, on the 25th ult. in lat. 29:50, long. 50, spoke a ship, Captain Robertson, from Lisbon for this port, out 27 days. On the 3d instant, in lat. 34, long. 65, Captain Souder met with a violent gale of wind, which lasted about 12 hours, during which his vessel shifted her ballast, and lay on her beam ends near 4 hours, but on cutting away the mizenmast she righted again; all his sails, except the foresail and jibb, were blown from the yards, and sprung his mainmast. After the gale abated, he saw a man floating along-side, who did not appear to have been long drowned; at the same time saw a brig to the eastward, but could not speak her.

We hear that Mr. Joseph Ellis, of Gloucester county, lately paid into the hands of Thomas Cushing, Esq; Five Hundred and Thirty-four Dollars, being generously subscribed by the inhabitants of that county, for the relief of the poor of Boston.

On Saturday, the 12th instant, the Supreme Court for the province of New-Jersey ended at Burlington, when Peter Galwin was convicted of a rape, and John Taylor, alias John Philip Snyder, was convicted of bestiality, and both received sentence to be executed on Monday, the 5th day of December next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Snow Sam, J. Burrows, from Liverpool. Ship Betsey, G. Campbell, Londonderry. Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, and Schooner Three Friends, S. Hinkley, Salem, N. E. Sloop Sally, W. Richardson, and Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland. Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, Turks-Island. Schooner Sally, T. Eldridge, and Schooner Betsey, J. Buck, N. Carolina. Ship Britannia, J. Souder, from Lisbon.

OUTWARDS. *Ship Betsey, J. Russell, for Bristol. Brig Charming Sally, E. Gisby, Schooner Three Friends, S. Hinkley, and Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Salem, N. E. Ship Mary, R. George, and Ship Alexander, J. Hunter, Londonderry. Ship Jane, C. M'Causland, and Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Lisbon. Ship Speedwell, J. Jones, Liverpool. Brig Charlestown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Ship Liverpool, A. Beard, Jamaica. Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland. Ship John and Sally, B. Greenway, and Brig Joseph, R. Pye, for N. Carolina.*

CLEARED. *Schooner Betsey, E. Rodger, Schooner Hawke, J. Nicholson, Schooner Delaware, R. Cooke, and Schooner Roxana, J. Godfrey, to Salem, N. E. Sloop Friendship, W. Harrison, St. Kitts. Ship Charming Sally, G. Corrie, Ship Magdalen, J. Wallace, and Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, Jamaica. Ship Lydia, T. Dean, Liverpool. Sloop Sally, C. Lowe, Grenades. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Sloop Rainbow, R. Joyne, Snow Jane, T. Whitlock, and Sloop Edward, W. Prickett, Virginia. Schooner Liberty, D. Kiddle, Hispaniola. Ship Sally, F. Fearis, N. York. Schooner Polly, W. Wyer, Newbury, N. E. Snow Penn, S. Harvey, and Ship Hawke, J. Getsheus, Maryland. Ship Peggy, J. Malcom, Antigua. Ship Concord, J. Vollans, Leghorn. Ship Liberty, C. Thomson, Gibraltar. Brig Sally, W. Stevens, Lisbon. Snow Dickinson, J. Johnston, to Cadiz.*

PRICE CURRENT *of the following* GOODS *in* Philadelphia.

Flour 17s. 6d, Wheat 6s. 6d. Indian Corn 3s. Ship Bread 14s. Middling Ditto 30s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 10l. Hogshead Ditto 8l. Barrel Ditto 4l. Red Oak Ditto 5l. 10s. Irish Beef 3l. 5s. Country Ditto 2l. 10s. Pork 3l. 5s. West-India Rum 3s. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennsylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 50l. to 70l. Muscovado Sugar 50s. to 60s. Melasses 23d. Pennsylvania Loaf Sugar 13d. Pitch 14s. Tar 14s. Turpentine 20s. Rice 16s. Lisbon Salt 18d. Hemp 5d. Cotton 16d. Bar Iron 26l. Pig Ditto 8l. 10s. Flaxseed 12s. 6d.

Just PUBLISHED, and SOLD by
W. AND T. BRADFORD,
At the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE,
A JOURNAL
Of the PROCEEDINGS of the
CONGRESS,
Held at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774.

Next Saturday, the 26th instant, at one o'clock,
At JAMES LOUGHEAD's Vendue-store,
The upper end of SECOND-STREET,

WILL begin the sale of a large and general assortment of merchandize, suitable to the season; likewise household and kitchen furniture, wearing apparel; a few hundred bottles of English mustard, German hones, gun flints, &c. &c.

N. B. A quantity of superfine, super and common broadcloths, to be sold at private sale, in pieces or suits, good colours, and warranted sound. IW.

KITEFOOT TOBACCO,
Of the very first QUALITY,
Is MANUFACTURED and SOLD by
HAMILTON AND LEIPER,
In Second-street, near Arch-street.
*** They purchase empty SNUFF BOTTLES. ¶

TAKEN from the wharff of the subscriber, and supposed to be turned adrift, a BOAT, between a Moses and Yawl, about 15 or 16 feet aloft, the upper streak on one side split, the after thawt lined underneath, and the stern-post split. Whoever takes up the said boat, and brings her to the subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings reward.

To be sold, by the subscriber, a few boxes of best SPERMACETI CANDLES. BLATHWAITE JONES.

TO BE SOLD, BY
JOHN BRINGHURST,
At his house, on the west side of Front-street, about half-way between Walnut-street and the Drawbridge,

BROWN and white Russia sheeting, some of the latter fine; Russia sail-cloth; Warrington ditto, No. 1 to 7; ravens duck; Ticklenburg; Irish linens, from 22d. to 5s. seaming twine; Crowley's steel; allom. Also a few hogsheads Tortola RUM. *Nov.* 22, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,
At JOHN MITCHELL's
WINE, SPIRIT, RUM AND SUGAR STORES,
In Front-street, between Chestnut and Market-streets.

BEST genuine *Madeira* WINES, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Quarter Cask or Gallon.
Excellent bottled Claret, by the Dozen.
Genuine new and old Port Wine, by the Quarter Cask or Dozen.
Best *Lisbon* Wine, by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Dozen.
Sherry Wine, of the best Quality, by the Quarter Cask or Dozen.
Old and new Mountain Wines, both dry and sweet, by the Quarter Cask or Dozen.
Teneriffe and *Fyal* Wines, by the Pipe, Hogshead or Quarter Cask.
Genuine Frontiniac Wine, by the Dozen.
French White Wine, by the Dozen.
Excellent old Hock, by the Dozen.
Red *Lisbon* Wine, by the Quarter Cask or Dozen.
Genuine old *French* Brandy, by the ¼ Cask, Anchor or Gallon.
Spanish Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Gallon.
Old *Jamaica* and Cane-Juice Spirit) of the best Quality, by the
Old *Antigua* Spirit,) Hogshead, Cask or Gallon.
Shone's, Ben. Kenton and Parker's best *London* bottled Porter, by the Hogshead, Hamper or Dozen.
Genuine BURTON and *Taunton* bottled Ale, by the Dozen.
West-India and *New-England* Rum.
Best old *Holland* Geneva, in Cases.
Florence Oil, of the best Quality, in Chests, or by the Dozen.
Muscovado Sugars of all Kinds, by Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel.
Bohea Tea, warranted good, by the Chest, ½ Chest or Dozen.
Best Green and Hyson Tea, by the Dozen or Pound.
French and *Carolina* Indigo, of the best Quality, by Barrel or Doz.
Carolina Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Allom, Chocolate, Melasses, Cotton, Ground Ginger, Copperas, Madder, Coffee, Ground Redwood, Brimstone, Whale-Bone, Raisins.

N. B. He has just imported a large and general Assortment of Yard wide, 7-8ths and 3-qr. wide *Irish* Linens, 9-8ths and 5-qr. wide *Irish* Sheetings, and a general Assortment of Damask, Diaper and Huckaback Table Linen and Towelling.

*** As he is determined to keep a constant Supply of the above articles, all of which he will be careful to have the best of their Kinds, the Public may depend on being served on the most reasonable Terms; and his Friends in the Country may depend on being as well and punctually supplied by Letter, as if they were personally present.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be positively sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the first day of December next, at the London Coffee-House, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Black-horse alley, and east side of Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, now in the tenure of Mr. Charles Risk, containing in Front on Second-street aforesaid 16½ feet, and in depth 114 feet, bounded by ground of James Glen and others; late the estate of Richard Robinson, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday, the 2d day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Michael Croll, a certain tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Frederick, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 101 acres and 80 perches, bounded by lands of William Boyer and others; late the estate of Dietrick Welker; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in the Borough of Lancaster, on Sunday, the 20th instant, an Apprentice lad, named JOHN WORT, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a thin pale complexion, and wears his own black hair tied; he is a taylor by trade; had on, when he went away, a half worn beaver hat, home-made brown cloth coat, and lappelled waistcoat, with gilt metal buttons on the coat, and basket hair buttons on the waistcoat, half worn buck-skin breeches, mixed coloured ribbed stockings, new shoes, and yellow buckles: As his mother lives in New-Germantown, it is probable he may push that way. Whoever apprehends said apprentice, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, and delivered to his master in Lancaster aforesaid, the same, with reasonable charges, paid by

Nov. 22, 1774. ¶ ARNOLD BOMBARGER.

Baltimore County, Maryland, October 22, 1774.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, at Northampton Furnace, an Irish indented servant man, named THOMAS HARNET, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, long visage, fair complexion, grey eyes, short dark brown hair, much pitted with the small-pox, a thick square-made fellow, has some stoppage in his speech, is well acquainted in and about Philadelphia, and from that down about New-Castle; he has been a butcher, but has worked with a tanner in Philadelphia, also at ditching and grubbing, and has lived in and about Chestnut-Level: He says he has two brothers, William and James Harnet, one of whom lives about 5 miles from Philadelphia, as an overseer for some gentleman, and the other about 9 miles. He says he has formerly lived with one Hugh Steel, in Hance's Neck, near New-Castle, with whom he left a bond of one of his brothers to him for 60l. Pennsylvania currency, when he went home to Ireland about twelve or eighteen months ago. He had on when he went away an ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, upper jacket of white kersey with leather buttons, an under lappelled ditto of red striped gingham with sleeves, and white horn buttons with brass shanks, coarse country made shoes nailed in the heels, and an old felt hat bound round the brim. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his masters may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

¶ 8 w. CHARLES RIDGELY and HOWARD.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, an Irish servant man, but came from England in December last, named JOHN M'GORK, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, speaks good English, and talks very fast, is given to liquor, and lately passed for a freeman in Trenton and New-York; he has been used to work at an iron furnace, and is supposed to be in some part of the Jerseys, as he crossed at Gloucester ferry. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by JAMES MOLESWORTH, at the widow Yarnall's, in Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thursday, the 8th of December next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, on the premises, by the Executors of George Plim, deceased,

THE house and lot wherein the said George Plim lately dwelt, and now in the tenure of Captain James Robinson, situate in Chestnut-street, near the corner of Third-street, and facing Mr. Israel Pemberton's; the lot being about 18 feet on Chestnut-street, and 120 feet deep, more or less; the whole clear of groundrent, and has the privilege of an alley into Chestnut-street. N. B. On paying one half the purchase-money down, the other half may remain on interest, giving security. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
HATTERS TRIMMINGS,

WITH a Variety of Oiled-Cloth COVERS for HATS, useful in rainy Weather. Old Hats neatly covered, on the shortest Notice, and reasonable Terms, by

DAVID RICHARDSON,
Hatter, in Water-street, near Arch-street. ¶

Berks County, November 16, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward,

If out of the Province, and THREE, if in,

WILL be paid by MARK BIRD, Esq; for taking up and securing a NEGROE Man, called CUFF, who ran away the latter End of September last, with a Lock and Chain about his Leg; he is a well made Fellow, about 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, 28 Years of Age, by Trade a Hammerman, and is fond of strong Liquor. ¶

To COVER next Season, if not SOLD,
WHYNOT,

A FINE bay horse, 8 years old, got by *Fearnought*, at *Newtown, Chester*, at 3l. a mare, and 5s. the groom.—*Whynot*'s character and pedigree are well known, and he is allowed to be as good a bottomed horse as any in *America*.

BADGER,

A beautiful, strong, boney grey horse, 6 years old, imported from *England*; got by Lord *Chadworth*'s *Bosphorus* (who won 7 King's plates) his dam by the noted *Othello*, commonly called *Black and all Black*; and his grandam by the famous *Flying Childers*; near the city of *Annapolis*, at 5l. a mare, and 7s. 6d. the groom. At the same place, a strong black horse, of the waggon breed, at 30s. a mare, and 3s. 9d. the groom. The money for each mare to be paid at the stable door. Any gentlemen breeders, that intend sending their mares to any of the above horses, are desired to give as early notice thereof, as they conveniently can, to JOHN CRAGGS, at the Governor's, to prevent their being disappointed; as he is limited to a certain number. And in the mean time if any gentleman is desirous of purchasing all, or any of the above horses, he may apply to JOHN CRAGGS abovementioned, who will also sell that beautiful dark chestnut horse

SLIM,

Who is remarkably speedy, 6 years old; he was got by Mr. *Wildman*'s *Babraham*, his dam by Mr. *Rogers*'s *Babraham*, his granddam by *Sedbury*, out of Lord *Portmore*'s *Ebony*. ‖ 7 s 6.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEN a Writer, with the Signature of his own Name, submits the Effusions of his Pen to the Favour or Condemnation of your impartial tribunal, he should approach you with a becoming Diffidence, nor dare, with a conscious Assurance, to judge for all the World in the Rectitude of his Performance.

My smiling *Antagonist has obliged me once more to attempt a Vindication of my Character from his unjust Aspersions; and altho' a* Smile *of Self-approbation might be of some Weight, if it had* beamed *from the Countenance of a Man eminent for his Wisdom or Learning, yet when an Air of Greatness is assumed by a Trifler, of no Importance but in his own Imagination, it should fix him as an Object of Ridicule or Contempt.*

If Mr. Samuel Allinson had allowed himself actuated by the Stimulus of disappointed *Vanity, or an Impulse of the Cacoethes Scribendi, I would not contradict his* simple *Relation of Facts, but as I believe it will appear that he has "officiously" taken a very "unfriendly" Part, I shall submit the following Circumstances for the Judgment of the Public to decide.*

I have set forth, in my Letter in the Gazette, No. 2393, that I was entirely ignorant that the Negroe (who is the Cause of the present Dispute) was ever free, till after his first Attempt to escape from me, and that herein he deceived me. Mr. Allinson artfully insinuates *in his second Paragraph (tho' he does not* absolutely say so) *by the Mother seeking* his *Assistance to procure* Justice *for her Son, that he was treated with* Injustice *by me, tho' Mr. Allinson knew at that very Time, that the Negroe was employed as my Servant, not as my Slave. He then proceeds to recommend himself to the Public, by amusing them with the Goodness of his own Heart, in his Advice to the Negroe, which they are at Liberty to believe or disbelieve at Pleasure.----*

I could wish that a Man of Mr. Allinson's Appearance had confined himself more strictly to the Truth, than to insert as my Words, that "if ever I got him again I would treat him as a Slave;" *I deny my ever saying so, and declare, quite* uninfluenced by his Advertisement, *that I had no Intention of treating the Negroe as a Slave.---When Mr. Allinson was pleased to interfere in the Matter-----offended at his Officiousness, I did say that I* would use him as bad as the Negroe *if he concerned himself in my Affairs, but can he infer from this, that I meant to make the Negroe a Slave?*

I have already said, that from my first Knowledge that the Negroe had been once free, I had no Intention of treating him as a Slave, therefore my uniformly persisting to declare that I would enslave the Negroe, *must be the mere Agitation of Mr. Allinson's Brain, without any other Foundation.*

Mr. Allinson is also guilty of a gross Mis-representation when he asserts, that I first proposed to the Negroe his "binding himself, and added Argument to induce him." I have once said that the Negroe voluntarily offered *to bind himself, which I now say is the* whole *Truth, and the first Acceptation of the Proposal was not by me, but by the Sheriff, merely because he thought a Servitude of seven Years a small Compensation justly due for the Trouble and heavy Expences he had put me to; the Truth of the above has been solemnly attested by Affidavit of the Sheriff for the County.*

If a Man will not act upon Principle, and adhere strictly to the Truth, let his Story be ever so simply *told, it cannot be called a "Relation of* Facts." *In a Part of the Country where Mr. Allinson was born and educated, he may presume upon his Advantages over a Man who is but a Stranger in America, and assert such Things as he is not able to prove, tho' his Neighbours may believe them, because they are unacquainted with the Character and Principles of his Opponent: But, at the respectable Tribunal of a considerate Public, where the plain Truth on both Sides of the Argument is* fairly *laid down, where Prejudice will not sway, nor Interest bias, then will the scale of Impartiality preponderate in Favour of the Injured.*

Mr. Allinson's own Words are, in many Places, *beyond my Comprehension; "I meant no Attack upon B. Wake;" Good Sir, what did you mean? Is it not strange, that after the most illiberal Reflections upon me, in two long Addresses to the Public, any Man in his proper Senses could say, he "meant no Attack upon B. Wake?" To use Part of his own Language, who can give Credence to this Assertion?*

The Manner of our Education has been widely different. I did at first, and do now consider myself reflected upon in an ungentlemanly Manner; and that my bearing a Commission of the Peace should be a Reason for my not resenting Mr. Allinson's Abuse, is as absurd as to suppose that Commission bestowed, in order that the Possessor may be insulted at the Will and Pleasure of every Hypocrite, who can claim his Protection under the Cloak of his Profession.

The plain Matter of Fact, touching the Decision of the Dispute by Ball, is this; I put the Question to Mr. Allinson, how far he would go to protect the Freedom of the Negroe, will you go further than the Pen? His Answer was Yes; which occasioned the following Reply. Will you exchange a Ball with me?

Mr. Allinson chose the News-paper as a Method of deciding our Difference, which, though perfectly agreeable to me, is rather an infringement on the patience of the Public---Here let the Dispute subside. But if this is not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Allinson, I submit to his Proposal in the last Gazette, though not with a View of publishing his concessions, for I should think these a triumph far too mean.

Franklin-Park, Nov. 19, 1774. BALDWIN WAKE.

COFFEE, of excellent Flavour, to be SOLD, two Doors above HALL and SELLERS's Printing-Office, in MARKET-STREET.

PROPOSALS for printing, by SUBSCRIPTION,

The PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE,

OR, THE

AMERICAN REPOSITORY of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

PLAN of the WORK.

I. A Proportion of nearly the ſame number of pages in each Magazine will be ſet apart for original American productions, and the greateſt attention given that none be admitted but ſuch as are of real merit. As to the ſubjects of theſe diſſertations, they may extend to the whole circle of ſcience, including politics and religion as objects of philoſophical diſquiſition, but excluding controverſy in both. Leſt this ſhould offend any, all the political controverſy proper for this periodical publication will fall under the article of news; and as for religious controverſy, particularly between the different denominations of Chriſtians, it is ſuppoſed all judicious perſons will approve its being wholly excluded.

II. The next department ſhall contain ſelect eſſays from the Britiſh Magazines and other modern publications. In the choice of theſe, regard will be had not only to the merit of the piece itſelf, but to the importance, ſeaſonableneſs, and popularity of the ſubject. The Publiſher has ordered all the *Engliſh* and *Scots* Magazines to be regularly ſent him, and by comparing one with another, and private intelligence with all, he will have the advantage of public opinion to aſſiſt in the choice.

III. In the third place ſhall be inſerted a liſt of new books, with remarks and extracts taken from the Magazines, Reviews, &c. &c. Care ſhall be taken to render this part as complete and conciſe as poſſible, and the difficulty will not be great, ſince it is chiefly to ſelect and copy ſo far as regards Britiſh or other European productions. If however any friend here can add a judicious remark or correction of other criticiſms in time for the publication of our Magazine, we ſhall willingly ſubjoin it. Whatever writings are publiſhed in America ſhall be taken notice of in the liſt; but to avoid the ſuſpicion of party or prejudice, no remarks ſhall be made on them, but the ſubject, title, and place of publication ſhall be inſerted, and perhaps ſometimes a ſhort extract given.

IV. The fourth ſection ſhall be devoted to the muſes. And as mediocrity is more ſupportable in any thing than in poetry, pains will be taken to procure the beſt and neweſt eſſays in this way, always giving a preference to the productions of our own country.

V. The fifth place is to be allotted to news, and it is hoped that theſe may be inſerted with great advantage. The interval of a month will enable the publiſher, eſpecially with the aſſiſtance he has already, and further intends to procure, to diſtinguiſh between reports or conjectures, or even intended impoſitions on the public, and real incidents and tranſactions. This advantage is clearly to be ſeen in the monthly publications at home, where the news are much more to be depended on, than the haſty and confuſed accounts contained in the weekly papers. In theſe laſt, one paragraph ſometimes tells us that another in a preceding paper was altogether without foundation. The reader will alſo pleaſe to obſerve, that as the news depend upon the arrival of ſhips from abroad, one of which often brings what muſt ſupply the newspapers for ſeveral weeks, a monthly Magazine in America has not only the advantage of conciſeneſs and certainty in common with European Magazines, but may in many inſtances have the news as ſoon in point of time as the weekly papers. To all this may be added, that it will be more permanent, and recourſe eaſily had to it for the time and circumſtances of paſt tranſactions. Freſh pieces of news, with ſome particulars not neceſſary to be put in the body of the book, will be ſometimes printed on the blue paper cover.

VI. The ſixth article will be filled with correct liſts of marriages, births, deaths and promotions. In theſe it will be neceſſary to leave out very many contained in the Engliſh papers, but all ſhall be retained that either from the ſtation of the perſons, their character, their relation to America, or the ſingularity of the caſe can be ſuppoſed to excite curioſity in this country. The utmoſt care ſhall be taken to have the liſts, with regard to America, complete.

VII. And to the whole will be added, a correct meteorological diary, accounts of the prices of grain and other commodities in different parts of the continent, the courſe of exchange, &c.

The publiſher will be obliged to any gentleman in the mercantile way, to ſuggeſt upon what plan ſome account of the departure and arrival of veſſels, that would come within the compaſs of this Magazine, ſhould be conducted; as alſo whether an account of the annual imports and exports at different places would be acceptable, and how it may be obtained.

Bills of mortality from different places of America will be inſerted annually, if they can poſſibly be obtained ſo as to be depended upon. Hints and aſſiſtance on this ſubject will be acceptable.

A ſupplement and general index will be publiſhed at the cloſe of every year.

CONDITIONS.

Firſt. *This work will contain ſix half ſheets octavo, ſtitched in blue paper, as nearly as poſſible on the preceding plan, leaving to ourſelves the liberty of improving or amending it as occaſion may require.*

Secondly. *A copper-plate will be given with every number, or on particular occaſions, as encouragement offers.*

Thirdly. *Subſcribers will be furniſhed at the reaſonable price of One Shilling, Pennſylvania currency, for each month, excluſive of the ſupplement, which will be One Shilling more, and will contain the ſame number of pages with the preceding numbers.*

Such is the plan and ſuch are the conditions upon which the publiſher intends to give the firſt number of his Magazine to the Town, on the firſt Wedneſday in *February* next, ſhould only a ſufficient liſt of ſubſcribers appear to defray the bare expence of the preſs:---But it is their future encouragement that muſt determine him to proceed,---which, if he ſhould be ſo fortunate as to obtain, he ſhall, *punctually*, on the firſt Wedneſday of every ſucceeding month, endeavour to furniſh the public with an AMUSING and INSTRUCTIVE MISCELLANY.

He therefore earneſtly requeſts all perſons who are generous enough to encourage a literary undertaking in their own country, to tranſmit their names by the firſt day of *December* next to

R. AITKEN, oppoſite the *London* Coffee-houſe, *Front-ſtreet*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are likewiſe taken in by all the Printers, Bookſellers, and Country Store-keepers in America.

To the PUBLIC.

IN the beginning of the preſent year the ſubſcriber, whoſe buſineſs as a bookſeller leads him to conſult the wants of the town, threw out a few propoſals for publiſhing an AMERICAN MAGAZINE; *in which undertaking he was willing to engage, as well from a love of letters, as from motives that are ſuppoſed to be inſeparable from his profeſſion.*

He is now to inform the public, that a number of gentlemen of the firſt character for genius and liberal ſentiment among us, have been pleaſed ſeverally to ſignify their approbation of his deſign; and alſo to make ſuch additions to the plan formerly propoſed, as they judged would contribute to render it ſtill more univerſally entertaining and inſtructive. For this purpoſe they have authoriſed the publiſher to ſay, that, ſo long as he continues to make his Magazine the decent repoſitory of uſeful and ornamental Science, *excluding from it every indelicate, every party production, they ſhall hold themſelves bound to lend him every aſſiſtance in their power; not only on thoſe occaſions when the judgment of a friend may be thought neceſſary, but in furniſhing him* monthly *with ſome original performances.*

Theſe are favours which gratitude calls upon him to acknowledge, as on this condition he hopes he ſhall long claim the protection and aſſiſtance ſo generouſly offered---being unalterably determined to conduct his Magazine upon a plan of the moſt extenſive uſefulneſs, and to admit nothing but what relates to the grand intereſts of Learning, Virtue, *and our common* Chriſtianity. R. AITKEN.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1774.

FOR SALE,

ONE HALF OF THE STEEL FURNACE, at TRENTON, built of Stone, and in good Order. Alſo a LOT of GROUND adjoining, on which is erected a Frame Building.

A HOUSE, in MOUNTHOLLY, and large LOT, convenient for a Tan-yard, a Run of Water paſſing through it. The Payments will be made eaſy. For Terms, enquire of

‖ 5s. *Tbctf.* JOHN PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, who came in the ſnow Charlotte, Capt. Gaffney, about 6 weeks ago, a certain JOHN CAMPIN, by trade a Butcher, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlender made, long viſage, ſmall legs, and hath a clumſy walk, wears his own ſhort brown hair, which inclines to curl; had on, and took with him, a new large broad diamond check ſhirt, without buttons, a ſhort brown jacket, without ſleeves, a dark frize ſurtout coat, with a large cape to it, and another of black, with black horn buttons, one pair of blue worſted pluſh breeches, light coloured yarn ſtockings, generally not gartered, thick double ſoaled ſhoes, with large broad carved copper buckles, a ſmall brimmed old hat, ſpeaks quick and tolerable good Engliſh, given to liquor; it is ſuppoſed he is gone off with ſome of his ſhipmates, who may aſſiſt him in changing his clothes, and no doubt but he may change his name. The above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, or ſecured in any of his Majeſty's goals, paid by EDWARD BARRET, in Front-ſtreet, Southwark. *Philadelphia, Auguſt* 28, 1774.

All maſters of veſſels are deſired not to harbour or carry him off. ¶

York-Town, September 27, 1774.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant girl, named *Jane Shepherd*, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a pretty fair complexion, fat and luſty, juſt newly come from Ireland; had on a calicoe gown, white ground and red flowers, an old quilted petticoat, a pair of good ſhoes, and is about 19 years of age. Whoever takes up ſaid girl, and ſecures her, ſo as her maſter may have her again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† MICHAEL SWOOPE.

Bucks ſſ.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, held on the premiſes, on the 3d day of December next, a certain meſſuage, tenement and tract of land, ſituate, lying and being in the Falls townſhip, in the county of Bucks, bounded by the river Delaware, and by lands of Benjamin Linton, and others, containing about 100 acres, the property of John Roberts and wife; to be ſold to ſatisfy a mortgage, by SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to SAMUEL NEAVE, late of this City, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment, to HARMAN and LEWIS; and thoſe who have Accounts againſt him are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and immediately paid.

REESE MEREDITH,
HUGH ROBERTS,
LUKE MORRIS,
JACOB HARMAN. } Execut.

6 *w.*
Philadelphia,
October 8, 1774.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1774.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, in Southwark, about one mile from the New-market, on Second-ſtreet, together with a few acres of paſture ground, on which are 180 apple trees, of the choiceſt collection; and if the tenant chooſes, he may be accommodated with five acres of the beſt meadow ground, adjoining the Point-houſe-land, on Glouceſter road. For further particulars, apply to the PRINTERS. *Tbctf.*

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a Number of unkind and diſaffected People have induſtriouſly propagated through this City, That, on the Arrival of the Ships from England this Fall, I made it my Buſineſs to purchaſe a large Quantity of ſeveral Sorts of dry Goods, in order to ſell them again at an advanced Price; which Report I do declare to be falſe, and do defy any Perſon to appear to my Face, and prove that I have bought to the Amount of One Shilling's Worth of Goods from them, ſince the Arrival of ſaid Ships. And do further ſay, that, on a cool Reflection, I cannot recollect that I have bought to the Amount of Fifty Pounds Worth of dry Goods on Speculation ſince I have been in Trade; and am really ſorry that my Fellow-Citizens ſhould be ſo unfriendly to me, and unjuſt to themſelves, as to propagate a Report of this Sort. 6 w. JOHN HEAD.

Philadelphia, September 9, 1774.

FRANCIS WADE

BEING informed, by a number of his friends, that his old country cuſtomers, and others that inclined to deal with him, have been at a loſs to find him out, ſince his removal from his old brewery; he therefore thinks it neceſſary to take this method of letting his friends know, that his brewery, and dwelling, is now in Fourth-ſtreet, at the corner of Race-ſtreet, where his former cuſtomers, and thoſe that are inclined to deal with him, may be ſupplied with all ſorts of beer, for exportation or home conſumption, as uſual; and for the better conveniency of his cuſtomers down town, maſters of veſſels, ſhallopmen and others, by leaving their orders, at the ſtore of Meſſrs. ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, oppoſite Hamilton's wharff, near the Drawbridge, they may be ſerved as expeditious as when he lived in that neighbourhood.

Barley, malt and hops, purchaſed as uſual; and a parcel of clean winter barley ready to be given out for ſeed. 3 *M.*

Philadelphia, November 14, 1774.

On Friday, the 25th inſtant, at 9 o' clock in the morning, at

WILLIAM SITGREAVES's Vendue-ſtore,

the upper end of Second-ſtreet,

WILL begin the ſale of one hundred pieces of low priced broadcloths, naps, plains, duffils, &c. with an aſſortment of ſhaloons, durants, tammies, camblets, calimancoes, and a variety of other goods, on the following terms. Every perſon purchaſing to the amount of Five Pounds, or more, to have 6 months credit, giving a note, with ſecurity, if required; and thoſe who pay ready money to have an abatement of 5 per cent.

ISAAC & BENJAMIN CATHRALL,

Have for ſale, at their ſtore, at William Cooper's ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia,

A VERY large and general aſſortment of LINEN DRAPERY, which they have juſt opened, and would juſt obſerve to their kind cuſtomers, they are determined to ſell only at a moderate profit.

N. B. They ſtill continue their large and general aſſortments of GROCERIES; where innkeepers and others may depend on the beſt of liquors, and loweſt prices. ¶ 5 W.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

ISAAC COLLINS, Printer,

THE *BURLINGTON* ALMANACK, for the Year 1775. Containing a Number of Pieces, religious, moral and entertaining.

*** They are alſo to be had of JONATHAN ZANE, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

ROBERT BASS,

APOTHECARY, in Market-ſtreet,

Has this day imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from LONDON,

AVERY great variety of Capital Drugs, and genuine Patent Medicines; well aſſorted for Apothecaries, Druggiſts, and Store-keepers, that purchaſe in the wholeſale way.

Alſo a quantity of French Prunes, Italian Vermicelli, and a few Truffles and Morells.----Rowley's Britiſh Herb Tobacco and Snuff, Keiſer's genuine famous Pills, and the much celebrated Arquebuſade.---Hemet's Eſſence, and Powder of Pearl, ſo much eſteemed for the Teeth and Gums; Straſburgh Snuff, fine Windſor ſhaving Soap, &c. &c.---white flint Electrical Globes, large marble Mortars for family uſes, Fleſh Bruſhes of different ſizes, Elaſtic, and Tobacco Syringes, &c. &c.

A very neat collection of the fineſt Colours, ſetts of Crayons, a variety of Froſts, and Bronzes; Engliſh Copal Varniſh, and Gold Lacker, Miniature Frames and Caſes, prepared Canvas, whole, half, and ¾ lengths, Gold and Silver Leaf, Gold and Silver Shells, Tools, and Pencils of moſt kinds.

Beſt Florence Oil, in cheſts, common Oil, in barrels, Saltpetre, new Anniſeed, and Antimony, in kegs of an hundred each; beſt refined Venetian Borax, &c. &c.

All the above, with every other article of Drugs, Medicines, and their Appurtenances, in preſent uſe and practice, will be ſold Wholeſale and Retail, at the moſt reaſonable rates, with large allowance to thoſe that take a quantity.

N. B. Medicines regularly and properly compounded; and all Orders, Preſcriptions, and Family Receipts, duly attended to.

FOR BRISTOL,

The SHIP SALLY,
JAMES RUSSELL,
MASTER,

IS a new Veſſel, well calculated for the Accommodation of Paſſengers, and having chief Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board, is intended to ſail about the 26th of this Month. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe to apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD, and SONS, or ſaid Maſter board, at their Wharff. *Nov.* 14.

FOR BELFAST,

The Ship *PROSPERITY*,
WILLIAM M'CULLOUGH,
MASTER,

ONLY one year old, ſails faſt, and has good accommodations for paſſengers; having great part of her cargoe engaged, will ſail with the firſt flaxſeed veſſels. For freight or paſſage, apply to JAMES STUART, in Front-ſtreet, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Samuel Mifflin, Eſquire's wharff.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1774.

For LONDONDERRY,

The Ship ALEXANDER,
JAMES HUNTER, Maſter,

WILL ſail in a fortnight from this time, having two thirds of her cargoe engaged. This ſhip has extraordinary good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board the veſſel, which lies at Cuthbert's wharff, or to

BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who are indebted for paſſage, or redemptioners, by the ſhip Alexander, are deſired to make immediate payment to Captain Hunter, to prevent their notes and bonds being put into the hands of a Lawyer.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1774.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The Ship *MARY*,
ROBERT GEORGE, MASTER,

NOW lying at Hamilton's wharff, has the greateſt part of her cargoe engaged, is a good ſtout ſhip, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail in about two weeks. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1774.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The Ship *SPEEDWELL*,
JOHN JONES, MASTER,

NOW lying at Maſon's wharff, will ſail in three weeks at fartheſt. For freight or paſſage, agree with BARCLAY and MITCHELL, who have imported by ſaid ſhip, a few bales of Scotch ozenbrigs, and ſail canvas No. 1 to 9, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh.

FOR CORK,

The BRIG JAMES,
JOHN SMITH, MASTER,

WILL ſail in three Weeks; has good Accommodations for PASSENGERS. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to HUGH M'CULLOCH, or ſaid MASTER on board, at Mr. Andrew Hodge's Wharff.

N. B. The Times of a few Scotch SERVANTS to be diſpoſed of, and ſome Iriſh BEEF. *November* 2, 1774.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 29th ult. from the ſubſcribers, living in Hartford county, Maryland, near the Bald Fryer Ferry, on Saſquehanna river, two Iriſh convict ſervant men, viz. *John Dudgen*, by trade a ſhoemaker, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, ſomewhat pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, and took with him, a chocolate coloured half-worn broadcloth coat, a ſtriped ſilk waiſtcoat, one blue broadcloth ditto, two pair of breeches, one of Ruſſia drab, the other of black ſergedenim, two fine and one coarſe ſhirts, 3 pair of ſtockings, one of ribbed grey worſted, one light blue ditto, and one white thread, two caſtor hats, one new, the other half-worn, a black ſilk handkerchief, 3 pair of new ſhoes, a pair of round broad rimmed ſilver buckles, and a ſett of ſhoemakers tools. *Joſeph Dudgen*, brother to the above, a ſhoemaker likewiſe, much of the ſame colour, much of the ſame complexion, hair partly of the ſame colour, curls very much, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on a brown broadcloth coat, half-worn; it is ſuppoſed, as they are brothers, they will divide the clothes between them, to appear as well as they can; it is likely they will change their names, and forge paſſes, as they are middling good ſcholars. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by JAMES MOORE, and JAMES FISHER. ¶

Philadelphia, October 12, 1774.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER,

IN SECOND-STREET,

HATH juſt imported from LEEDS, about 150 Pieces of broad and narrow CLOTHS, from 3s. 3d. to 9s. Sterling, Coatings, and blue Duffils, which he will ſell for Caſh, or the uſual Credit, at a very low Advance. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

November 30, 1774. NUMB. 2397.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

TO BE SOLD,

(Or exchanged for land in or near this city)

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 310 acres, ſituate in Loudoun county, Virginia, 7 miles from Leeſburgh, and 20 miles from Frederick-town, Maryland. It is now lett at 40l. per annum. Enquire of THOMAS MIFFLIN, in Philadelphia. *Nov.* 30. 8 *W.*

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 16th of November inſtant, a BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, trots only, and very faſt, white hind feet, bob tail, bare at the end, and hangs down at each ſide. Whoever will bring the above deſcribed horſe to the owner, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, or the above reward for horſe and thief.

ROBERT CORREY.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1774.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, on the 5th day of December next,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, ſituate in the township of Upper Providence, Cheſter county, containing 142 acres of land, 100 thereof cleared, the reſt well timbered; there are 18 acres of watered meadow made, and 12 more may be made and watered at a ſmall expence; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, and ſpring-houſe, a large convenient barn, a good bearing orchard, of near 300 trees of very good fruit, and a pump of good water near the door; the whole premiſes in good repair, and the title indiſputably good. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes and cows, two yoke of oxen, ſheep, plows, harrows, a two horſe waggon and gears, and ſundry utenſils of huſbandry, too tedious here to mention. The ſale to begin at ten o' clock on ſaid day; where due attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by

¶ JONATHAN JONES.

WHEREAS William Dewees, Eſq; High Sheriff of this county, hath advertiſed the ſale of a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, the ſouth corner of Black-horſe-alley, on the firſt day of December next, as the eſtate of Richard Robinſon, deceaſed; now I do hereby give notice to all perſons intending to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, that the ſaid Richard Robinſon, in his life time, and before the ſaid premiſes were any way incumbered, conveyed the ſame to me, by a deed duly executed and acknowledged; ſubject to a groundrent of 50l. per annum, which is all the intereſt belonging to the ſaid Richard Robinſon, at the time of his death, in the ſaid meſſuage and lot of land.

ISAAC COREN.

At the ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, *in Vidal's-alley, Second-ſtreet,*

ON Wedneſday, the 7th of December, at ſix in the evening, Doctor CHOVET will begin his courſe of Anatomical and Phyſiological Lectures; in which the ſeveral parts of the human body will be demonſtrated, with their mechaniſm and actions, together with the doctrine of life, health, and the ſeveral effects reſulting from the actions of the parts, on his curious collection of Anatomical Wax-work, and other natural preparations, to be continued the whole winter 'til the courſe is compleated.

As this courſe will not be attended with the diſagreeable ſight nor ſtench of recent diſeaſed or putrid carcaſes, which often diſguſt (even ſtudents in phyſic) as well as the curious, otherwiſe inclined to this uſeful and moſt ſublime part of Natural Philoſophy, it is to be hoped this undertaking will meet with ſuitable encouragement.

Tickets to be had for the whole courſe at Doctor CHOVET's houſe, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ALL perſons indebted to JOHN ZELLER, of the city of Philadelphia, Diſtiller, who lately took his paſſage in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, for England, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, otherwiſe they are under the diſagreeable neceſſity to comply with the inſtruction of their conſtituent, and put the bonds, accounts, &c. in ſuit, without any further notice. PETER MILLER, and HILLARY BAKER, junior, Attornies in Fact. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE plantation, and tract of about 150 acres of land, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, whereon is erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe, a barn, &c. about 100 acres cleared, 10 whereof meadow, and more may be made; the whole plentifully watered, by a never-failing ſtream running through the middle of it. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, near the premiſes. LYDIA DAVIS, RICHARD THOMAS.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ELLIS DAVIS, late of Goſhen, deceaſed (Fuller) are required to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands, are deſired to make them.

LYDIA DAVIS, and RICHARD THOMAS, Adminiſtrat.

N. B. They have likewiſe for ſale, a pair of Timber Wheels, and Screws, almoſt as good as new. ¶

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE

SEA NYMPH,

JOSEPH BLEWER, MASTER,

A NEW VESSEL, conveniently provided with genteel Accommodations for Paſſengers; will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his Houſe, in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. Joſeph Sims's Wharff, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his Store on ſaid Wharff.

Upper-Freehold, November 21, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, *on the* 19*th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Freehold, Monmouth county, Eaſt New-Jerſey, a ſervant man, named* James M'Bride; *he has a full face, dark hair, and rather clumſy built; he appears to be between* 20 *and* 30 *years of age, he profeſſes the diſh-turner's trade, is about* 5 *feet* 7 *or* 8 *inches high, and well ſet; had on a blue broadcloth coat and jacket, a felt hat remarkably ſtiff, and generally wears it with two ſides cocked, oſenbrigs trowſers, and double ſoaled ſhoes, with Pinchbeck buckles; he was born in Ireland, and came into this country laſt ſpring. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by*

DERICK BARGALOW. ¶

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Your publiſhing the following Queries will much oblige;

Yours, &c. C. J.

To the COMMITTEES *appointed to ſee the Meaſures of the* CONGRESS *executed.*

GENTLEMEN,

AS you are appointed by the ſeveral Colonies to ſee the meaſures of the Congreſs effectually executed, and to detect and expoſe every enemy to our cauſe, I would humbly ſubmit to your wiſdom and conſideration the following Queries.

1ſt. Whether, upon a ſerious and candid peruſal of the pamphlet, entituled, *A friendly Addreſs to all reaſonable Americans*, &c. printed at New-York, you think that any perſon can believe that the author, in writing and publiſhing ſaid addreſs, intended to ſerve the Colonies?

2d. Whether every one, both friend and foe to our cauſe, muſt not conſider it as an attempt to divide and diſtract the Colonies, and thereby aid the Miniſtry in their diabolical deſign of enſlaving us?

3d. Whether his abuſe of the people of New-England, for their fortitude and perſeverance, ought not to be reſented by every friend to our liberties?

4th. Whether the manner in which he has treated the grand Continental Congreſs, does not fall immediately under your notice?

5th. Whether the perſon who ſo publicly avows oppoſition to their meaſures, and ſo warmly calls upon the people to refuſe obedience to them, is not as wicked and dangerous an enemy, as any merchant who ſhould import goods contrary to their reſolves?

6th. Whether it does not therefore appear to be part of your duty to uſe every proper method of diſcovering the author, and publiſhing his name in the ſeveral newspapers on the continent, as an enemy to America?

7th. Whether your neglecting this meaſure will not be an encouragement to abler pens to make like attempts, to the detriment of our cauſe?

From the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Ubi conſulueris mature, FACTO opus eſt.

SALLUST.

MANY Thanks to the worthy Congreſs re-echoes from the generous Breaſts of grateful Thouſands: The firmeſt Friend of our Continent, cannot form a more ſanguine Wiſh, than that the Colonies may firmly execute what they have wiſely reſolved. When I read their glorious Proceedings, I ſee inſcribed on every Page, in Golden Capitals, "THE AMERICANS ARE INVINCIBLE." The untutored Savages of the new World, and the poliſhed Sons of Freedom in the old, when they know our manly Oppoſition, with Admiration will exclaim, "*Brave Americans, worthy of Liberty!*" and join in their united Supplications to the known and unknown God, to ſmile upon our glorious Struggle.

Some extol Roman Greatneſs, and others admire Corſican Bravery, but the Heart of every Son of theſe Provinces may diſtend with Joy, when he reflects that he is born an American.

Oh glorious Day! Oh happy Union! From Nova-Scotia to Georgia one mighty Mind inſpires the whole! When I conſider the Unanimity, the Firmneſs, the Wiſdom of our late Repreſentatives, I feel a Joy unutterable, and an Exultation never felt before. What remains, but that each one join Heart and Hand in the vigorous Execution of their wiſely concerted Plan? The Wretch who hangs back, proclaims by his Delay, that he either regards not the Welfare of America, or that he underſtands her Intereſts better than the united Wiſdom of her Sons.

We now know our Duty, happy for us, if we reduce our Knowledge into Practice. Without this, in vain has the Congreſs met;—in vain have they reſolved. Much better to have acquieſced at once, than to fail in the Execution of a Plan with ſo much Pains concerted. In this Caſe we may expect the Deriſion of School-Boys, and the Execrations of Poſterity.

Away with the flimſy Excuſes ſuggeſted by Avarice and miſtaken Self-intereſt. Know it, ye American Colonies, that true Self-intereſt demands the exact Obſervance of all the Self-denying Injunctions of the Aſſociation: That fond Principle which leads a diſtreſſed Mariner, for the Preſervation of Life, to throw overboard his Property, much more conſiſtently calls upon you, to ſave yourſelves and Poſterity by Frugality, and a temporary Suſpenſion of Exports.

The Wit of Man could not have deviſed any Thing more likely to obtain a Redreſs of our Grievances than the Plan concerted. In vain has Humanity and Juſtice plead our Cauſe; but now Self-love will operate in our Favour, more ſtrongly than the Cries of the Infant, Fatherleſs and Widow. If we ſtrictly adhere to the Line marked out, in a few Months the Weſt-India Planters, the Engliſh and Iriſh Manufacturers will be ſo diſtreſſed, that from a Regard to their own Intereſts, they will eſpouſe our Cauſe in a Manner that will ſhake the Throne of Majeſty itſelf, whilſt Lord N—h, and every Abettor of American Oppreſſion, will be curſed with the dying Groans of ſtarving Millions.

The preſent Struggle will either inſure Happineſs and Freedom, or miſerable Slavery to this Continent. America, fully and freely repreſented, has drawn up its Bill of Rights, theſe acknowledged, our Ruin can proceed only from ourſelves. To obtain a thorough Eſtabliſhment of them, we need only wield the Weapons of Self-denial preſcribed by our Repreſentatives. If we fail in our preſent Oppoſition, future Attempts muſt certainly be in vain; whereas if we ſucceed, no Miniſter will be hardy enough to renew the unſucceſsful Attack. Our All is at Stake, and upon the Behaviour of this Day hangs the Fate of future Generations. Let every one, therefore, who loves his Country, walk in the Way pointed out by the united Wiſdom of North-America.

Charles-Town, Nov. 10, 1774. VOX POPULI.

CHARLES-TOWN, November 11.

The Hon. John Stuart, Superintendant of Indian Affairs, having, in Conſequence of an Application from his Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, directed his Deputy, Mr. Cameron, to go to the Over-hill Cherokee Towns, and to make Requiſition of Satisfaction for the Murder of Mr. Ruſſell and his Party on the Frontiers of Virginia; Mr. Cameron proceeded accordingly to Chote, where he arrived the Beginning of September laſt, and, after repeated Conſultations with the Chiefs, and much Oppoſition from the young People, ſucceeded in having the Chief, principally concerned in the ſaid Murder, named Nottawagui, put to Death. The Perſons at firſt appointed to execute the Sentence wounded the Indian in ſeveral Places, and thought that they had killed him, but he was recovering, and almoſt out of Danger from his Wounds, when Mr. Cameron renewed his Requiſition, and, with much Difficulty and Danger to himſelf, prevailed on the principal Chiefs to go themſelves and finiſh him, which they executed with much reſolution, maugre all the Threats and Oppoſition of his numerous Relations and Followers; and upon the Occaſion made ſeveral ſpirited Harrangues to the People, warning them not to follow the Example of the deceaſed, leſt they ſhould meet the ſame Fate, and reprimanding them in ſharp Terms for their bad Behaviour upon that and other Occaſions, which brought the young People to make their Submiſſion to their Chiefs, and, as a Token thereof, they preſented ſeveral Strings of white Beads. Another Chief concerned in ſeveral Murders was alſo condemned, but found Means to make his Eſcape to the Chickeſaws; he is however proſcribed, and will certainly ſuffer when and wherever found by his Countrymen. Theſe two were the only Cherokees concerned in the ſaid Murder; the reſt were Shawaneſe. The Talks from the Cherokees to the Superintendant are expreſſive of the moſt pacific Diſpoſition, and earneſt Deſire to be eſteemed Friends.

Nov. 15. On Tueſday laſt the Hon. John Stuart, Superintendant of Indian Affairs, arrived here from Georgia, having, with his Excellency Sir James Wright, Bart. Governor of the ſaid Province, finally ſettled all Diſputes, and concluded a Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip with the Creek Indians.

On Thurſday laſt put in here in Diſtreſs, the Sloop Mary, Richard Blake, Maſter, belonging to New-York, in 28 Days from the Muſquito ſhore, who informs us, "That on the firſt of November, on the North Side of Cuba, between the Havanna and Matanzes, he met with a violent Gale of Wind, which began at the Eaſt, and continued round to the Southward till it got to the Weſtward, in which Gale he was Water-logged, twice made an Attempt to ſcud, but the Veſſel broached too, and lay very low, which obliged him to heave the greateſt Part of the Mahogany off his Deck, cut his Square-ſail, Yard, Sail, and Boom, and loſt his other ſmall Spars off his Deck, and is in a very leaky condition; and on the fifth of November, in the Gulf, ſpoke with the Schooner Induſtry, Joſeph Roſe, Maſter, belonging to New-York, who was in the ſame Gale, and was drove on the Florida Shore among the Rocks, where he continued three Hours, and had loſt his Main-maſt."

WILLIAMSBURG (*Virginia*) *Nov.* 10.

This afternoon the whole body of merchants at preſent in this city, ſuppoſed to be between 4 and 500, waited upon the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; and the reſt of the Delegates of this colony aſſembled at the Capitol, and preſented the following Addreſs:

To the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, *Eſq;* Moderator, *and the other* DELEGATES *of the People of Virginia, who aſſembled at the Capitol, in Williamſburg, on Wedneſday, the* 9*th of November*, 1774.

The addreſs of the MERCHANTS, TRADERS, *and others, at a General Meeting in Williamſburg.*

Gentlemen,

YOUR generous and voluntary interpoſition, at a time when we were under apprehenſions, that ſome meaſures would be adopted derogatory to the importance of the cauſe, we wiſh to ſupport with propriety, and contrary to the intention of the General Congreſs, and by your wiſdom and prudence pointing out ſuch methods of proceeding, as have removed our fears, and given univerſal ſatisfaction, demands our grateful acknowledgment.

Truly ſenſible of the neceſſity of preſerving peace and harmony, not only between the different colonies, but alſo among all ranks and ſocieties in each colony, and to ſhew our readineſs to concur in ſuch prudent meaſures as are moſt likely to procure a redreſs of our grievances, we now preſent the aſſociation, voluntarily and generally ſigned; and as we, on our parts, reſolve to adhere ſtrictly thereto, we hope to be favoured with your advice and aſſiſtance on every future emergency.

To which they received the following ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,

IT gives us great ſatisfaction to find that our conduct has received the approbation of your reſpectable body, and you may be aſſured we ſhall on all occaſions endeavour to move on the firm principles of juſtice and the conſtitution. The Delegates are very ſenſible of the great advantage this country will receive from your union with them, and they conſider it as very meritorious that you, diſregarding the influence of your commercial intereſt, have generouſly concurred with them in the great ſtruggle for liberty. Such unanimity, we truſt, will convince an inimical Adminiſtration of the imprudence of their meaſures, and produce effects ſo ſalutary as to make us reflect with pleaſure on the part we have taken in ſupport of American freedom.

FRIDAY NIGHT 7 o'clock. By the northern poſt, juſt arrived, the Honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; has received the following letter from General GAGE, in anſwer to that wrote to him by the GENERAL CONGRESS on the 10th of October laſt.

To the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq.

SIR, *Boſton, October 20, 1774.*

REPRESENTATIONS ſhould be made with candour, and matters ſtated exactly as they ſtand. People would be led to believe, from your letter to me of the 10th inſtant, that works were raiſed againſt the town of Boſton, private property invaded, the ſoldiers ſuffered to inſult the inhabitants, and the communication between the town and country ſhut up and moleſted.

Nothing can be farther from the true ſituation of this place than the above ſtate. There is not a ſingle gun pointed againſt the town, no man's property has been ſeized or hurt, except the King's, by the people's deſtroying ſtraw, bricks, &c. bought for his ſervice. No troops have given leſs cauſe for complaint, and greater care was never taken to prevent it; and ſuch care and attention was never more neceſſary, from the inſults and provocations daily given to both officers and ſoldiers. The communication between the town and country has been always free and unmoleſted, and is ſo ſtill.

Two works of earth have been raiſed at ſome diſtance from the town, wide of the road, and guns put in them. The remains of old works, going out of the town, have been ſtrengthened, and guns placed there likewiſe. People will think differently, whether the hoſtile preparations throughout the country, and the menaces of blood and ſlaughter, made this neceſſary. But I am to do my duty.

It gives me pleaſure that you are endeavouring at a cordial reconciliation with the Mother Country; which, from what has tranſpired, I have deſpaired of. Nobody wiſhes better ſucceſs to ſuch meaſures than myſelf. I have endeavoured to be a mediator, if I could eſtabliſh a foundation to work upon; and have ſtrongly urged it to people here to pay for the tea, and ſend a proper memorial to the King, which would be a good beginning on their ſide, and give their friends the opportunity they ſeek to move in their ſupport.

I do not believe that menaces, and unfriendly proceedings, will have the effect which many conceive. The ſpirit of the Britiſh nation was high when I left England, and ſuch meaſures will not abate it. But I ſhould hope that decency and moderation here would create the ſame diſpoſition at home; and I ardently wiſh that the common enemies to both countries may ſee, to their diſappointment, that theſe diſputes between the Mother Country and the Colonies have terminated like the quarrels of lovers, and increaſed the affection which they ought to bear to each other. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS GAGE.

Nov. 18. We have juſt received an account, by a perſon from the frontiers, that in a few days after the battle of the 10th ult. the Indians ſued to the Earl of Dunmore for peace, which he granted upon the terms of their delivering up ſix hoſtages for their faithful performance, and relinquiſhing all pretenſions to the lands on this ſide of the Ohio.

By the Boſton Packet, Captain SHEPHARD, *arrived at Salem, from London, we have the following freſh Advices, viz.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, Auguſt 17.

THE joy which the people expreſſed at the firſt accounts of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte is entirely at an end, ſince hearing on what diſadvantageous terms for the latter, that peace is concluded. The people now daily aſſemble in vaſt numbers before the door of the Divan, and the houſes of the Miniſters of State, begging that they would not ſuffer ſuch a peace to be concluded, but puſh the war on, let the conſequence be what it will. This alarms the Grand Signor and his Miniſters, as they fear it may end in a general inſurrection; in conſequence of which the guards at the doors of the Seraglio are doubled, and no body admitted to the audience of the Grand Signor but the Chevalier de St. Prieſt, the French Ambaſſador. Every one is impatient to ſee how theſe affairs will end; for the Divan is for peace, but the people outrageouſly againſt it.

From the London Gazette, *October* 1, 1774.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION

For DISSOLVING the preſent Parliament, and declaring the Calling of another.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to Diſſolve this preſent Parliament, which now ſtands prorogued to Tueſday, the Fifteenth Day of November next: We do, for that End, publiſh this Our Royal Proclamation; and hereby Diſſolve the ſaid Parliament accordingly. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, and the Commiſſioners for Shires and Burghs, of the Houſe of Commons, are diſcharged from their Meeting and Attendance, on Tueſday, the ſaid Fifteenth Day of November next. And We being deſirous and reſolved, as ſoon as may be, to meet Our People, and to have their Advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all Our loving Subjects, Our Royal Will and Pleaſure to call a new Parliament: And do hereby further declare, That, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, We have this Day given Order to Our Chancellor of Great-Britain, to iſſue Our Writs, in due Form, for Calling a new Parliament; which Writs are to bear Teſte on Saturday, the Firſt Day of October next, and to be returnable on Tueſday, the Twenty-ninth Day of November following.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Thirtieth Day of September, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four, in the Fourteenth Year of Our Reign.

LONDON.

Sept. 27. Yeſterday the Lord Mayor, the two Sheriffs, Aldermen Wilkes and Sawbridge, and a number of the Freeholders of Middleſex, met at the Mile End Aſſembly room, in order to nominate proper perſons to repreſent the ſaid county in the enſuing Parliament. The firſt buſineſs was to determine on the different articles that the candidates to be put in nomination ſhould ſubſcribe, which were to the following purport: That, if choſen, they ſhould endeavour to obtain a bill for the ſhortening the duration of Parliament; a bill for the excluſion of Placemen and Penſioners; a bill for the more equal repreſentation of the people; and a bill to repeal the four late acts reſpecting the Americans.

The Sheriffs aſked the Freeholders if they were willing their Candidates ſhould be bound to the aforeſaid articles; when about 6 perſons held up their hands againſt the queſtion. This being decided in the affirmative, John Wilkes, Eſq; was nominated as a Candidate, and all hands held up for him, except 5 or 6. The Sheriffs next put up Serjeant Glynn, who had every hand held up in his favour. Upon Mr. Sawbridge's motion the two Candidates were jointly put up, which was received with the greateſt applauſe. Laſtly the Sheriffs enquired if any other Gentleman was to be propoſed as a Candidate; whereupon one Gentleman was mentioned, but no perſon ſeconded the motion.

The nomination being thus concluded, Mr. Wilkes aſſured the freeholders he was ready to bind himſelf by the terms they propoſed, as he agreed to every one of them. He thanked the freeholders for that farther mark of their approbation, and begged leave to aſſure them, every part of his conduct ſhould be uniformly ſuch as he hoped would continue that confidence, as he was determined through life to purſue the ſame great end. This ſpeech was received with applauſe.

It is now generally known that Lord Mansfield's viſit to the French Court is entirely a political one. Some particular matters were entruſted to him, which could not be committed to the care of any other perſon.

Sept. 29. No more troops will be ſent from Ireland to America, but from Great-Britain. This regulation has been occaſioned by the great deſertion of the Iriſh regiments under Gen. Gage.

This being Michaelmas-day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Recorder, and other city Officers met at Guildhall, where the two Sheriffs mounted the Huſtings, and proceeded to the election of a Lord Mayor. The ſeveral Aldermen below having been ſeparately put up, the Lord Mayor was then nominated, when the ſhow of hands appeared in favour of his Lordſhip and Mr. Alderman Wilkes; but a poll was demanded in behalf of Sir James Eſdaile, and Mr. Alderman Kennet, which began immediately.

Oct. 1. At the cloſe of the poll for Lord Mayor this day, the number was as follows:

Lord Mayor,	—	605
Alderman Wilkes,	—	602
Sir J. Eſdaile,	—	588
Alderman Kennet,	—	566

We hear adminiſtration intends to be before-hand with the Patriots, by bringing in a bill next Seſſion of Parliament to make a final ſettlement of American affairs, if the Colonies furniſh them with any pretence to ſave their honour.

It is aſſured that Government is much deceived in the conduct of the Americans; their cool, deliberate and prudent meaſures having confounded their foes, and gained them many friends.

Account of the tranſactions yeſterday at the meeting at Mile-End, of the freeholders of the county of Middleſex.

"At twelve o'clock about forty freeholders were aſſembled, who had paid each one ſhilling for admittance. They now began to come in faſter, and ſeveral gentlemen refuſed to pay the admittance money. At this inſtant the two Sheriffs arrived, and a conteſt aroſe about paying the previous ſhilling, which at length ſubſided on the Sheriffs agreeing to give ten guineas for the uſe of the room, and thoſe gentlemen who had paid received their money again, and the doors were thrown open. About one o'clock the Sheriffs took the chair, and Mr. Sheriff Sayre having apologized for the obſtruction that had happened, which aroſe from a miſunderſtanding between the under Sheriff and the maſter of the Houſe: The buſineſs began.

Mr. Sayre, in a very handſome ſpeech, reminded the freeholders of the important occaſion of their being aſſembled; he expatiated on the rights and privileges of Engliſhmen, and hoped they would, while they were yet at liberty to aſſemble, nominate ſuch men for their repreſentatives in Parliament, as would be zealous to tranſmit their rights to the lateſt poſterity.

Mr. Sheriff Lee then deſired leave to read a letter, which intimated the wiſh of ſeveral gentlemen, to know whether perſons poſſeſſed of freeholds in London had a right to vote as freeholders of Middleſex, and requeſting that the queſtion might be agitated at the Mile-End meeting; but no perſon in company avowing the letter, the matter ſubſided.

A freeholder now moved, that the gentlemen to be returned as proper perſons to repreſent the county in Parliament, ſhould ſign a declaration to the following effect: That they would endeavour to obtain acts for ſhortening the duration of Parliament; for limiting the number of placemen and penſioners, &c. and to procure the repeal of the Quebec act, the Boſton port bill, the bill for the adminiſtration of juſtice in the province of the Maſſachuſetts, and the bill to ſubject perſons offending in America to be brought to England for trial. Mr. Sawbridge propoſed, in addition hereto, that the candidates ſhould alſo ſign a general declaration of their principles, as being founded on thoſe of the revolution. After ſome debate, the laſt article was put ſeparately, and when it had appeared that it was the general ſenſe of the freeholders that this article ſhould make part of the declaration to be ſigned by the candidates, a gentleman objected to the proceedings as irregular, inſiſting that the other part of the proceedings ſhould have been firſt propoſed. This occaſioned ſome heſitation, till Mr. Sawbridge ſet the company right, by informing them, that it was a rule in the Houſe of Commons, when any queſtion was propoſed, and an amendment afterwards offered, to ſubmit the amendment firſt, and then the whole queſtion as amended. The whole conditions were therefore now ſubmitted to the opinion of the freeholders, which, with only ſeven diſſenting hands, were, that the candidates ſhould ſign a declaration to the purport above mentioned.—Mr. Wilkes declared his perfect readineſs to ſign the paper, and ſaid, that Mr. Glynn had ſeen all of it but the propoſed amendment, which he was likewiſe ready to ſign. There ſeemed to be no doubt of Mr. Glynn's equal readineſs to ſign the declaration reſpecting the revolution principles; and it was propoſed, firſt the name of each candidate ſeparately, and then both together, "That John Wilkes and John Glynn, Eſqrs. be proper perſons to repreſent this county in Parliament, on condition of their ſigning the above-mentioned obligation;" to which all hands, except about five, readily aſſented, with the loudeſt plaudits. Mr. Wilkes informed the freeholders that Mr. Glynn would have paid his reſpects to them, but he was indiſpoſed with the gout.

There was a conſiderable ſhare of diverſion during the buſineſs of the day. One gentleman was violent againſt the candidates ſigning any paper, that might influence them to procure a repeal of the Boſton port-bill; inſiſting that the Americans, who receive the protection of this country, ſhould pay a part of the public expences, though ſome people, ſaid he, "has no right to tax the Americans:"—"Nor have they," was iſſued from twenty mouths. This laſt gentleman was very angry, becauſe ſome goods he had ſent to Boſton were returned on his hands.

Mr. Maſcall was very warm. He conjured his countrymen, by all that was dear and ſacred, to preſerve their rights and liberties. Speaking of the Quebec Bill, he recognized the old proſtitute, the whore of Babylon, and mentioning the Premier, called him "the butcher of a Miniſter." "Aye, (cried he) he is RELIGIONIS ET LIBERTATIS ANGLIÆ CARNIFEX, and that is his true character."

The Lord Mayor moved for the thanks of the Freeholders to the Sheriffs for their candid conduct, which were put by Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, and voted unanimouſly; and thus ended the tranſactions of the day; a large number being preſent conſidering the unfavourableneſs of the weather.

It is now expected that a general change in the Miniſtry will take place before the meeting of Parliament.

The ſudden diſſolution of Parliament has given riſe to a great variety of conjectures, among which are the following: That it is principally occaſioned by the preſent critical ſituation of affairs in North-America, which renders the advice of a new Parliament neceſſary. Others more confidently aſſert, that the many ſpirited reſolutions entered into by the ſeveral Candidates for ſeats in the new Parliament, haſtened the diſſolution of the old, as the Miniſtry did not know to what lengths ſuch proceedings might be carried, and what trouble ſuch ſpirited exertions, in favour of the patriotic party, might cauſe them.----Some ſay the accounts lately received from the Courts of Sweden, Vienna, France and Spain, have been of ſo perplexing a nature, that a new Parliament was become abſolutely neceſſary, to adviſe and aſſiſt his Majeſty in the preſent alarming ſtate of affairs.

It is ſaid ſome advices, of the moſt important nature, were received on Tueſday from America.

A letter from Philadelphia, of Auguſt 4, gives the following account, viz. "In the colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, about eight weeks ago, the militia was muſtered, which conſiſted of 119,600 effective men, belonging to that colony only, all trained and diſciplined as well as the beſt troops in Great-Britain. They were exerciſed a few days ago, at the place where the regulars were encamped, the Commanding Officer of whom ordered them to diſperſe, or that he would bring his troops againſt them. This occaſioned ſome words, and the Colonel of the militia told the Commanding Officer of the King's troops, that if he would bring double the number of regulars into the field, he with his men would decide the fate of America with him; however, matters being amicably ſettled, the Colonel of the militia deſired the Officer of the regulars to exerciſe his men, when the militia fired nine times in a minute by companies, to the ſurprize of all preſent."

General Gage hath abſolute orders from the Court to prevent the meetings of the Congreſs, and to ſeize all ſuch people as attempt to aſſemble.

A report prevails, that General Gage is killed, and that two regiments of his troops had revolted.

It was yeſterday reported, that advice had been received of there having been ſome commotions at Boſton; that a great number of the army have deſerted, and that ſome miſchief had been done.

The idea of ſending another cargo of tea to Boſton, with a military force, is moſt contemptibly ridiculous, and is likely to ſerve no other end than that of making the exporters more laughed at, if poſſible, than they are at preſent. Good Heavens! is it reaſonable that we ſhould compel the people to drink tea whether they will or not? If we have injudiciouſly overſtocked ourſelves with a commodity, can reaſon or juſtice warrant us in forcing a ſale? does not common ſenſe rather ſay, we ſhould ſtay till they ſend for it; the exporters in this inſtance may, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe, be termed hawkers and pedlars, who, if their accidental cuſtomers are not in immediate want of their wares, muſt be content to take them home again, and rather by a civil demeanor inſure their future favours, than by any inſolent impoſition loſe them, which is exactly ſimilar to a parent or governor, ſtanding over a child who has no appetite, and with rod in hand inſiſting on its eating its bread and butter. You ſhall eat your bread and butter, or mark the conſequence, you ſhall be whipped. Away, away, with ſuch ridiculous ſilly politics.

It is not the people of Boſton only, who are reſolved not to pay the tax upon tea, but the common cauſe of all the American colonies; and it is not improbable, that the offenſive ſtep now going to be taken, may induce the Americans to apply to France and Spain, and open a commerce with them; and the conſequences of which may produce a war with England.

A conſtant reader ſays, that all perſons who favour the dragooning the Boſtonians, indicate as little ſound policy as they do of humanity; what a ſavage diſpoſition muſt theſe betray, who can be gratified with nothing leſs than the unnatural butchery of their fellow ſubjects, by recommending the horrors of the ſword; ſuch would, no doubt, have been joyful ſpectators of the French and Iriſh Maſſacres, and have chuckled at the carnage.

In anſwer to all and every the inconſiſtent perſecuting political bigots, who may propoſe hoſtile violence againſt the Americans, let ſuch be told that the Americans are convinced of their indubitable right of equal and univerſal freedom with the reſt of their fellow ſubjects, and that they are not REPRESENTED, but miſrepreſented.

BOSTON, November 21.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, dated October 24, 1774.

"At the requeſt of the Gentlemen of a Committee from Montreal, I ſend the incloſed, with an aſſurance that it is a true tranſlation from the French original, and beg you would inſert it in your uſeful paper, that the ſentiments of a very (if not moſt) conſiderable number of our Canadian Brethren and Fellow-ſubjects in this province, may appear in a juſt light to our Brethren in the province of the Maſſachuſetts. Yours, &c."

INSTRUCTIONS to the Engliſh Gentlemen of the Committee at Montreal, from the Canadian Farmers, &c.

WE the Canadian Farmers and others, being greatly alarmed at a late Act of Parliament, which reeſtabliſhes the ancient laws of this country, the bad effects of which we too ſeverely felt during the French Government, and being entirely ſatisfied under the Engliſh laws as adminiſtered in this province, beg leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of the Committee for Montreal, that any legal ſteps they ſhall take for the repeal of the ſaid act will be approved of by us, and we ſincerely hope and pray, that they will uſe all means in their power for the ſame, by petitioning his Majeſty, and repreſenting to the Merchants of London the flouriſhing ſtate of the trade and agriculture of this province, ſince the conqueſt thereof, which we attribute to that freedom which every one has enjoyed under the Engliſh laws, and we hereby declare that we never had any hand in a certain petition, ſaid to be ſent to his Majeſty in the name and in behalf of all the Canadians, for obtaining ſaid Act, nor have we, nor any part of the country where we reſide, been in anywiſe conſulted thereupon; therefore we verily believe the ſaid petition was contrived and obtained in a clandeſtine

and fradulent manner, by a few designing men, in order to get themselves into posts of profit and honour.

NEW-YORK, November 28.

Between seven and eight o'clock last Thursday night, as James De Lancey, junior, Esq; was coming into town from Westchester, a Foot Pad stopped his horse, near Mr. Beebout's fence, seized his bridle, immediately presented a pistol at him, and said, "give me what little money you have got." Mr. De Lancey raised his whip, which the villain perceiving, called out, help, help; when an accomplice appeared, who made a blow at Mr. De Lancey with a stick, which was in a great measure fended off by the sulkey he was in. Mr. De Lancey then made a stroke at one of the rogues, gave his horse the whip, and got clear. On parting, one of the villains called out to the other, fire at him.

And between four and five o'clock the evening following Mr. Thomas Ash, coming into town with a child in his chair, was attacked by the same Foot Pads, between the 6 and 7 mile stones, on Harlem Common, who robbed him of about 7l. in cash, his silver shoe and knee buckles, surtout coat, &c.

The villains carried Mr. Ash, with his chair and child, into the cedars, there stripped him of his cloaths, and often declared they would shoot him through the head; that they came lately from Philadelphia, wanted money, and were determined to have it at all events.

As soon as the above intelligence was received in town, his worship the Mayor ordered a party to go in search of the robbers, who the next day between 12 and 2 o'clock, came up with them at Philipsburgh, and were taken by Mr. John Taylor alone, the rest of the party being behind, and that evening lodged safe in our City-Hall: One of them had on Mr. Ash's cloaths, and most of his money was found in their custody. Their names are Henry Hamilton and John Adams, and we have not the least doubt but that they are the very identical rogues who attacked Mr. De Lancey in the Bowery, as abovementioned.

On Saturday morning, the 26th instant, died at his house in this city, in the fifty-first year of his age, and universally lamented, the Reverend JOHN OGILVIE, D. D. and *Assistant Minister* of Trinity Church, in this city; and yesterday afternoon his corpse was interred in the family vault in Trinity Church-yard, attended by a vast concourse of people of all denominations.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.

Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

Committee Chamber, Nov. 30, 1774.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the Congress, among other resolves for the preservation of American liberty, did, on behalf of themselves, and the inhabitants of the several Colonies they represented, firmly agree and associate, to "*use their utmost endeavours to improve the breed of sheep, and encrease their number to the greatest extent, and to that end to kill them as sparingly as may be, especially those of the most profitable kind;*" the Committee for the city and liberties of Philadelphia having taken into consideration the said resolve, do most earnestly recommend to the inhabitants, as the best method of carrying the same into execution, neither to purchase, for themselves or others, nor to use in their families or elsewhere, any Ewe Mutton or Lamb, from and after the first day of January next, until the first day of May following; and from and after the said first day of May, not to purchase or use any Ewe Lamb until the first day of October following; and to discourage from henceforth the killing and sale of Ewe Mutton and Lamb as far as they possibly can.

They do likewise most earnestly recommend to all butchers and others, concerned in bringing meat to the markets in this city and suburbs, not to kill any Ewe Mutton or Lamb, on any pretence whatsoever, from the said first day of January until the first day of May following, nor any Ewe Lamb whatever from the said first day of May until the first day of October following.

And in order the more effectually to discourage the destruction of sheep, the respective County Committees are hereby particularly requested henceforth to use their utmost influence with the farmers and others through the country, to prevent the sale of any Ewe Mutton or Lamb to the butchers, as well as their bringing any to market themselves, from this day until the said first day of May.

Several of the city butchers having at this time a stock of sheep on hand, induces the Committee to fix upon the first day of January, that in the mean time they may dispose of them; but as to the country butchers and farmers, it is expected they will neither kill or sell any Ewe Mutton or Lamb, or bring any to market from this day until the said first day of May, or kill or sell any Ewe Lamb after the first day of May until the first day of October following.

The Committee having been informed that a few persons have unguardedly raised the prices of sundry articles of trade, think it highly necessary to recommend to the public a due observation of the 9th article of the association of the Congress, viz. *That such as are venders of goods or merchandize will not take advantage of the scarcity of goods, that may be occasioned by this association, but will sell the same at the rates we have been respectively accustomed to do for twelve months last past. And if any vender of goods or merchandize shall sell any such goods on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device whatsoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no person ought, nor will any of us deal with any such person, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.*

By order of the Committee.

JOHN BENEZET, assistant Secretary.

At a meeting of the Committees from the several townships in the county of Philadelphia, agreeable to advertisement, it was Resolved, That the Committees for each township be continued, to act as a township Committee. And, the more effectually to carry the association agreement of the continental Congress into execution, it was Voted, That George Gray, Samuel Ashmead, Thomas Potts, John Bull, Jonathan Roberts, Jesse George, Samuel Erwin, John Roberts (miller) Frederick Antis, Benjamin Rittenhouse, Thomas Ashton, Melchior Waggoner, James Stroud, Charles Bensell, Daniel Keafer, Benjamin Jacobs, Joseph Mathers, Jacob Rife, Isaac Hughes, Frederick Weiss, James Diemer, Edward Milnor, John Bringhurst, Archibald Thomson, Isaac Knight, Jacob Styger, Andrew Knox, Abraham Luckens, Henry Derringer, James Potts, John Muck, Edward Bartholomew, Samuel Leech, John Jenkins, Joseph Lownes, Andrew Haney, John Pawling, senior, John Moore, George Shive, and Alexander Edwards, be a Committee for the County of Philadelphia, who are desired to attend at the house of Jacob Reaff (late Henry Junken's) on the 12th of December, at Eleven o'Clock, in order to proceed on such business as may be necessary.

The COMMITTEE for the city and liberties will meet, on adjournment, to-morrow evening, at 5 o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

Extract of a Letter from Charlestown, Nov. 16.

"Our Delegates arrived here the 6th instant, and our people are well pleased with the proceedings of the Congress; last Wednesday an elegant dinner was given them by our standing Committee, to which no revenue Officer was invited. The day was spent with great chearfulness and harmony."

Extract of a Letter from Virginia, Nov. 20.

"A few days ago a ship arrived in York River from London, with a few Chests of Tea on board, which were immediately destroyed, and it was with great difficulty the ship was saved from being burnt;—she is ordered to return in 20 days, without any loading whatever; but as she is consigned to a person who had no concern in shipping the Tea, it is believed she will have leave to go to the West-Indies.

Captain Robertson, from Lisbon, on the 18th ult. in lat. 30, *long.* 39, *spoke a Brig, Capt. Ford, from Rhode-Island for Africa, 23 days out; on the 7th instant, in lat.* 33:35, *long.* 70:8, *spoke the Sloop Kingbird, from New-London for Dominica, 7 days out; 8th, in lat.* 34:52, *long.* 71:55, *spoke the Snow Amelia, Capt. M'Neal, from South-Carolina for Africa, 10 days out, all well; and on the 14th, in lat.* 34:32, *long.* 69:54, *spoke the ship Charming Molly, Captain Ricker, from St. Kitts for Piscataqua, out 20 days, who had lost his mainmast in a gale of wind on the 3d inst. Captain Ricker informed Captain Robertson, that he had that day spoke the ship Sally, Captain Welsh, from South-Carolina for London, who had lost his main and mizenmasts in the above gale.*

Captain Webb, from Bristol, in lat. 36, *long.* 71, *spoke the brig Harriot, Captain Joseph Murray, from Antigua for Virginia, out 21 days, all well.*

The Sloop Dove, Capt. Beach, from St. Eustatia for this Port, was cast away on Hereford Bar, last Saturday night; the vessel, we hear, is beat to pieces, and the cargoe lost, except a few bags of cotton.

On Friday last Dr. ABRAHAM CHOVET delivered an introductory discourse to his Anatomical and Physiological Lectures, at his new Theatre in Vidal's alley, in the presence of his Honour the Governor, the Trustees and Faculty of the College, the Clergy, the Doctors of Physic, the Students of Medicine, and a considerable number of the most respectable inhabitants of this city.—The Doctor introduced the evening's entertainment, with an elegant Latin oration on the origin and dignity of Physic, which was succeeded by a very learned and ingenious discourse in English, on the history, excellence and extent of the sciences of Anatomy and Physiology, wherein he made very honourable mention of those venerable names, who in every age had contributed to their advancement. His curious wax-work figures, together with his numerous and very skilful injections and preparations of various parts of the human body, attracted the attention of every spectator; and were no less an evidence of a fine taste, judgment and accuracy, than the Lecture was of extensive reading, and perfect knowledge of the subject on which he treated. During the exhibition the company gave the strictest attention, and satisfaction evidently impressed upon every countenance, testified a grateful sense of the pleasure they enjoyed. The whole was conducted with the greatest politeness and decorum, and the company departed, expressing themselves in the highest terms of approbation.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and* ELECTORS *of the county of* BUCKS.

AS the late Continental Congress, for the preservation and support of American Liberty, have formed resolves, and entered into an association in behalf of themselves and the respective colonies they represented, and have recommended the appointment of Committees in the several towns and counties, attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching the same: We the Committee chosen for the county of Bucks in July last, apprehending that we have, to the best of our abilities, executed the trust then reposed in us, beg leave to recommend to the Freeholders and Inhabitants of this county, who are qualified to vote for Members of Assembly, to meet at Newtown the 15th day of December next, to chuse a new Committee for the above-mentioned purposes.

*** *Mr. Allinson's reply to Mr. Wake, with sundry advertisements, omitted for want of room, will be inserted next week.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig Ranger, W. Newbold, and Brig Patty, J. Rawlings, from Antigua. Brig Harmony, W. Barber, Jamaica. Brig Molly, J. Mullett, St. Kitts. Brig Nancy, J. Kent, Dominica. Brig Kitty, G. Lochtie, Hispaniola. Sloop Betsey, V. Wightman, R. Island. Sloop America, P. Allen, Plymouth, N. E. Schooner Friendship, B. Wormstead, and Sloop Sachariffa, J. Glover, Salem, N. E. Schooner Chatham, B. Clarke, Cape Cod. Sloop Hawke, J. Walker, and Sloop Two Brothers, J. Havens, North-Carolina. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robertson, Lisbon. Schooner Hannah, J. Wells, St. Croix. Sloop Mermaid, S. Nowell, Newbury, N. E.

Outwards. Schooner Chatham, B. Clarke, Schooner Sachariffa, J. Glover, and Schooner Friendship, B. Wormstead, for Salem, N. E. Brig Ann, J. Forster, Hispaniola. Ship Charming Sally, F. M'Ginnis, Maryland. Ship Lovely Lass, A. Waid, and Brig Sally, B. Hartwell, Jamaica. Schooner Elizabeth, W. Brown, Grenades. Sloop Betsey, V. Wightman, R. Island. Brig Jane, P. Kollock, London.

Cleared. Ship Besset, J. Vicary, Virginia. Ship Becky and Debby, S. Williams, Barcelona. Ship John and Sally, B. Greenaway, Brig Joseph, R. Pye, Schooner Sally, T. Etheridge, and Schooner Lively, A. Thompson, N. Carolina. Ship Harmony, S. Crawford, Snow Venus, G. Atkinson, Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Brig Sally, W. Stevens, and Brig Mount-Holly, G. Bayley, Lisbon. Ship Ann, G. Fortin, Bristol. Snow Dickenson, J. Johnson, Cadiz. Snow Fanny, J. Tanner, Sloop Sally, W. Richardson, and Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland. Brig Industry, G. Ash, Antigua. Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Barbados. Brig James, J. Smith, Cork Brig Berwick, J. Scutt, Mississippi. Schooner Three Friends, S. Hinckley, Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, and Sloop Polly's Desire, P. Gorham, Salem, N. E.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD BY

HALL AND SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Poor Richard's Almanack for 1775.

And next Week will be published,

The Pocket Almanack, for 1775.

The Calculations by DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

ARE desired to attend their Anniversary Meeting, at the Indian Queen, this Evening, at Six o'Clock.

November 30, 1774. THOMAS LEIPER, Secretary.

Philadelphia, November 25, 1774.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

THIS day, between the hours of Twelve and One, was taken off the compter of the subscriber, a small square glass case, containing a quantity of JEWELLERY, viz. 5 Garnet Broaches, set in Gold, one of which is Freemasonry; several ditto, set in Silver; about three dozen Stone Rings, of several kinds, set in Gold; a pair of Stone Buttons, set in Gold; several Freemasons Medals; Ear Rings; Stone Stock and Knee Buckles; several Seals; one large hair Sprig; 17 hair Lockets, set in Gold, 5 of which are set round with garnets, 6 with Coronets, and the other 6 are plain; 1 plain Gold Locket, for a child, maker's name J. C. several ditto, set in Silver, with a number of other articles, which at present cannot be recollected. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, so that the goods may be had again, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion to what goods so discovered, paid by JOHN CARNAN.

At the desire of several PHYSICIANS,

PROPOSALS are laid before the Gentlemen of that Profession, by ROBERT BELL, of Third-street, Philadelphia, for PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

AN AMERICAN EDITION of LECTURES on the MATERIA MEDICA, as delivered by WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D. Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

N. B. Printed proposals, with conditions and a specimen of the work, are given *gratis* at said BELL's, to whom those gentlemen, who are desirous of encouraging improvements in the divine art of healing, are requested to forward their names speedily, that it may be carried in execution immediately, and because it will be printed only for those who possess so much animation as to encourage the work by their subscriptions.

A WOMAN, who can be well recommended, wants a Place, as House-keeper, in the Country.---She understands all Kinds of made Dishes, and most Kinds of Needle-work. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday, the 15th day of December next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, containing 250 acres of very good land, lying in Northampton township, in the county of Bucks, within half a mile of Richard Leadem's tavern; there is on the plantation a very good dwelling-house, and a very good barn, with a cedar roof, a good never-failing spring, about 6 acres of good meadow, and also a large quantity of good timber, a good bearing orchard.

And on the same day will be sold, wheat in the ground, a quantity of hay, two waggons, Indian corn and buckwheat, by the bushel, a weaver's loom, and other utensils, too tedious to mention; being the estate of Cornelius Corson, late deceased; the place being subject to a mortgage. The terms of sale will be made known, on the day abovementioned, by CHRISTIAN CORSON, and JOHN KROESEN, Executors. ¶

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Cornelius Corson, by bond, note, or book debt, are requested to make payment as soon as possible; and all persons having any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, in order to be settled as soon as possible by the Executors.

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on Monday, the 12th of December next, at the late dwelling-house of Ann Stricker, deceased, at the Old Rising-sun Tavern, on Germantown road,

ALL the Tavern Utensils, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of a good eight-day clock, a large quantity of beds and bedding, 3 looking-glasses, several pictures, a high case of drawers, a desk, walnut and other tables and chairs, a light cart, a quantity of hay, a cow and some swine, with many other articles, too tedious to mention. Three months credit will be given for all sums above 20s. giving security, if required, and for all less sums ready money will be expected. The sale to begin at ten o' clock in the morning, and continue from day to day till all are sold. Due attendance will be given by JOHN STRICKER, and CALEB ARMITAGE, Administrat.

All persons indebted to the estate of the abovenamed ANN STRICKER, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against said estate, are also desired to bring in their accounts, in order to have them settled by the aforesaid Administrators. †

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing about 190 acres, situate within the town bounds of Gloucester, and province of New-Jersey; on which plantation there are a convenient dwelling-house, with other buildings for the accommodation of a family, a well of excellent water, within 25 feet of the dwelling-house, a commodious barn, with suitable partitions for the stock, and a threshing floor; a small orchard, about 27 acres of excellent meadow along Little Timber Creek, and upwards of 100 acres of woodland. Its distance from the market at Philadelphia being but 6 miles, renders it very convenient for the farmer, in that he may, several times a week, dispose of his produce on the most advantageous terms. One third of the purchase-money paid at executing the title, the other two thirds may remain on interest. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to the subscriber, living in Philadelphia.

‖5s. *Tbctf.* WILLIAM WHARTON.

WAS STOLEN, last night, out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Norrington township, Philadelphia county, a likely sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, paces, trots, and hand-gallops, but is most natural to the trot, which is remarkable swift, he is about 8 or 9 years old, shod before, and lately trimmed under the bridle, a small blaze in his forehead, his hind feet white, is docked short, and has a small bit broke out of one of his fore teeth, in the left upper jaw. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, and secures the thief in any goal, so that he may be brought to justice, and the owner gets his horse again, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the horse only, paid by

November 27, 1774. ‖ JOHN SHANNON.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED away or STOLEN, from the subscriber, living in Hopewell township, Hunterdon county, West New-Jersey, on the 18th instant, a young black MARE, about 14 hands high, with a star in her face, natural pacer. Any person apprehending the thief and mare, shall have the above reward, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, paid by HANNAH BROWN. ‖ *November* 25, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

A *PERSON, of a small stature and dark complexion, who called himself* William Fry, *and said he lived in Greenwich, East New-Jersey, hired a small black Horse of the subscriber, in Frankford, Philadelphia county, on the 12th instant, and was to bring him back the same day, but hath not yet returned him; and, on enquiry, I find it is near a year since said* Fry *lived in Greenwich aforesaid, where he had taught school a few months: Therefore, I will give* Thirty Shillings *reward to the person, who will apprehend said* William Fry, *so that he may be brought to justice, and* Thirty Shillings *more, for bringing my horse to Joseph Paul's Tavern, at Frankford Bridge.* JOHN PHILLIPS.

N. B. The Man wore a brown surtout coat, with a green velvet cape to it, and the Horse had a star in his forehead. Nov. 26. ¶

LEFT, or FORGOT, at the House of LUDWIG KUHN, Tavern-keeper, at the Sign of the Rose, at the Corner of Third-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet, A BUNDLE OF CLOTH, &c. The Owner may have it again, on proving Property, and paying Charges. ¶

November 23, 1774.

STRAYED, on the 14th inſtant, a bay HORSE, about nine or ten years old, and above 14 hands high, both trots and paces, ſhod before, the off hind foot white, and when bridled or girthed makes motion to bite. Said horſe was ſeen, on the 18th inſtant, paſſing by Brandywine Meeting-houſe. The above deſcribed horſe was got from Scotch John Barron, Chapman or Pedlar, by James Watſon, in Coneſtogoe. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him home to the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM FULLTON. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 22d day of this inſtant, November, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſterfield townſhip, Burlington county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named THOMAS MURFY, *about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, wears his hair, of a brown colour; about 19 years of age; he is thin viſaged and raw-boned, a long chin, has a full mouth, ſhort ſtumpy noſe, large grey eyes, and a very down look; the joint of his left ankle bends out, which occaſions his treading awry, as well as a hobbling walk; he has been uſed to plantation buſineſs, eſpecially threſhing; had on, when he went away, a brown jacket, with coat cuffs, ozenbrigs ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, ſhoes with ſtrings in them, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

Nov. 23, 1774. § JOSHUA BUNTING.

RUN away, on the 2d inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Chanceford townſhip, York county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named James Randles, *or perhaps he may change it to* Ronaughin, *he is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, round faced, lightly pitted with the ſmall-pox, moſtly on his noſe, black ſhort hair, ſcalped above; he has a good countenance, talks tolerable good Engliſh, only a little on the brogue; perhaps he may paſs under the name of Butcher, as he ſerved ſome time to that buſineſs; had on, and took with him, an olive coloured ſhort lincey coat, lined with blue broadcloth, with a black patch on one of the ſleeves, from a little above the elbow down, a grey jacket, of coarſe napped cloth, without lining, a pair of black ſtocking pattern breeches, not much worn, with red puffs in the knees, and the ſame colour lining to the fall before, two coarſe linen ſhirts, one of which is Iriſh make, with a large patch of finer cloth down the back, to the waiſtband of his breeches, a pair of grey coloured ſtockings, with ſmall ribs, a pair of Iriſh made ſhoes, one of which is half-ſoaled, and a half-worn felt hat, middling fine, with a pair of old linen trowſers, by way of wallet; he is a very crafty fair ſpoken fellow, and may endeavour to get a forged paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have* Eight Dollars *reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* ROBERT BLAIN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned not to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. §

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, indebted to the eſtate of Doctor HUGH MATTHEWS, deceaſed, late of Cæcil county, Maryland, to pay off or ſettle their reſpective debts, to the ſatisfaction of the ſubſcriber, without delay; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, legally proven, that they may be paid by

¶ WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Executor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, of Lowhill townſhip, Northampton county, purchaſed a certain tract of land, ſituate on Jordan creek, in the townſhip aforeſaid, and executed a bond for One Hundred and Twenty Pounds, payable unto George Ernhard, on the 27th of November 1774; and it now appears that ſaid Ernhard cannot give an indiſputable title for the ſaid land; I therefore warn all perſons not to take an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined to pay no part thereof, until the ſaid land be ſecured unto me.

November 21, 1774. ‖ ENGEL THOMAS.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, of Lebanon townſhip, Lancaſter county, bought a certain tract of land from John Sahler, of the townſhip and county aforeſaid, for the ſum of £ 950, £ 350 of which I have already paid him; and, having given him eleven bonds for the remaining part of the ſaid ſum, of £ 50 each, to be paid in eleven equal annual payments, the firſt to become due the 10th day of May 1775. And the ſaid Sahler, not being able to deliver me the full quantity of land, mentioned in that contract, I forewarn all perſons not to take an aſſignment of any of the ſaid bonds, for I will not pay any of them, unleſs compelled thereto by law.

November 17, 1774. ‖ MICHAEL BAIRER.

November 29, 1774.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 8th day of this inſtant, a Dutch ſervant man, named Jacob Beaver, *but may change it to* Jacob Mude, *about 22 years of age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, a well ſet fellow, has light coloured ſtraight hair, a freſh colour, and commonly walks ſlow; he ſtole, and took with him, a fine hat, almoſt new, two pair of pumps, one pair with high quarters, a pair of ſilver plated buckles, a brown coat and jacket, blue buckſkin breeches, a pair of cotton ſtockings, one ditto of worſted, a calimancoe jacket, without ſleeves, nine ſhirts, and one fine ditto; he took likewiſe along with him two dogs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* GEORGE PALSGROVE. ¶

NOW in the Goal of Lancaſter, and County of Lancaſter, the following ſervants, viz. Cato, *a Negroe, committed the 15th day of September laſt, belonging to Colonel John Armſtrong, of Carliſle.* Anne Eiſter, *belonging to Jonas Peterſon, near Willingtown, committed the 7th day of November. And* Patrick Fowlow, *committed the 11th day of November, and ſays he belongs to Doctor John Stevenſon, of Baltimore-town. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in three weeks, or otherwiſe they will be diſcharged, upon paying their fees.*

November 22, 1774. ‖ GEORGE EBERLY, *Goaler.*

STRAYED or STOLEN, about the 12th of November, from the ſubſcriber, living at the Red Lion, in the County of New-Caſtle, and Hundred aforeſaid, a black HORSE, neither branded nor ear-marked, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM RANKEN, or RENIER PENTON. *Nov.* 22, 1774. ¶

November 22, 1774.

WAS LEFT at the Sign of the White Horſe, in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, by a perſon unknown, about the 7th of October laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, 14 hands high, a ſtar, and three white feet. Likewiſe was left an old Saddle and Bridle. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe the horſe will be ſold for the ſame, in four weeks from the date hereof, by JOHN HOPKINS. ¶

CAME to the houſe of SAMUEL MARTIN, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a large BULL, of a brown colour, no ear-mark, and has been very troubleſome. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. *October* 20, 1774. ¶

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, on the 19th inſtant, give my Note of Hand, to a certain Chriſtian Ouger, for the ſum of £ 3 : 19 : 2. Theſe are to give notice to the public, not to accept any aſſignment thereof, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled thereto by law.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1774. ‖ GEORGE LESHER.

THIS is to deſire all perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN HENDERSON, late of New-London townſhip, deceaſed, to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring them in, properly proved, that they may be ſettled and paid by DAVID MACKEY, Adminiſtrator. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Caroline county (being part of Queen-Anne and Dorſet counties) three ſervant lads, viz. *John Toothill*, aged about 22, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; had on a kerſey jacket, coarſe homeſpun ſhirt, and homeſpun trowſers, with old breeches under them; is of a pale complexion, thin viſaged, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has loſt one of his fore teeth in the under row. *John Holder*, aged about 16 or 17; had on a lappelled ſtriped jacket; is about 5 feet high, thin countenance, high noſe, and light coloured hair. *John Norman*, aged about 16 or 17; had on, when he went away, a check ſhirt, jacket the ſame as *John Toothill*'s, a pair of trowſers over an old pair of breeches; is of a very dark yellowiſh complexion, black hair, and his under lip turns down very much. Whoever takes up ſaid runaways, and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have *Six Pounds* reward, or in proportion for either of them, paid by THOMAS STEDHAM, living near Parſon Kean's, in the county aforeſaid. ¶

HUE AND CRY.

WHEREAS Matthias Seidebander, *of Alſace townſhip, Berks county, eloped from his wife about three years ago, without any reaſon whatſoever; this is to give him notice, that unleſs he returns in three months after the day of the date hereof, I will diſown him as a huſband, and keep houſe with him no longer.*

November 24, 1774 ‖ MARY SEIDEBANDER.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of December next, on the premiſes,

ONE Hundred and Twenty-eight Acres of very good Land, in Upper-Makefield townſhip, in the county of Bucks, on which there is a log dwelling-houſe and a very good barn, a young orchard, about 12 acres of watered meadow and more may be made, about two thirds of the land is cleared, and the reſt well timbered. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day abovementioned, by SAMUEL M'NAIR. ¶

BY order of an Orphan's Court for the county of Bucks, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 5th day of December, a piece or tract of land, late the eſtate of Jacob Hibbs, deceaſed, containing 30 acres, part thereof cleared, part timber land, and ſome meadow ground improved; three acres thereof, with the dwelling-houſe, ſubject to a leaſe during the life of Elizabeth Kelly (mother of the deceaſed) the ſaid land is ſituate in the townſhip of Briſtol; bounded by lands of John Clerk, John Bodine, Joſhua Headly, John Siſon, and the Oxford road, and about 3 miles from the Borough of Briſtol. The terms will be made known at the day of ſale, which will begin at three o' clock in the afternoon.

ELIZABETH HIBBS, Adminiſtratrix; JONATHAN HIBBS, and STEPHEN GUYON, Adminiſtrators. *Nov.* 11, 1774. ¶

STOLEN, in the night of the firſt inſtant (November) out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, the following things, viz. a London brown broadcloth coat and jacket, lined with tammy, with baſket buttons, a homeſpun claret coloured cloth coat, about half-worn, a pair of buck-ſkin breeches, a pair of home made blue ribbed yarn ſtockings, a red and white ſilk handkerchief, a pair of ſleeve buttons, marked A B. a leather pocket-book, and ſome other things. They were taken away by a certain HENRY JONES, as he called himſelf, but goes by ſeveral names, who was hired to work; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 40 years of age, of a ſwarthy complexion, and has thick lips; had on an old flannel under jacket, a pair of cloth coloured velvet breeches, old thread ſtockings, ſhoes tied with ſtrings, and a half-worn wool hat, but it is likely he may change his apparel. Whoever ſecures ſaid thief, with the above goods, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the thief only, paid by JOHN HULINGS. ¶

N. B. His right name is James M'Kuight.

Philadelphia, October 25, 1774.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named John Mahaffey, *19 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, long viſage, ſhort ſtraight dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a check ſhirt, the collar tied with tape or a ſtring; new coat, jacket and breeches, of London brown cloth, without lining, with a turn-down collar to his coat, new felt hat, with a narrow brim, new ſhoes, with buckles. Arrived at New-Caſtle, the 20th inſtant, in the ſhip Proſperity, Captain M'Cullough. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by* JAMES BENNET. †

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be poſitively ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the firſt day of December next, at the London Coffee-Houſe, at 6 o' clock in the evening, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Black-horſe alley, and eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, now in the tenure of Mr. Charles Riſk, containing in Front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid 16½ feet, and in depth 114 feet, bounded by ground of James Glen and others; late the eſtate of Richard Robinſon, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

ALL thoſe that remain indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS WILLIAMS, deceaſed, on bond, note or book debt, are once more requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt of January 1775, or elſe he will be under the neceſſity of putting the ſame in an attorney's hands. And all thoſe that ſtill may have any accounts againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly proved.

JOHN WILLIAMS, acting Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thurſday, the 8th of December next, at 6 o' clock in the evening, on the premiſes, by the Executors of George Plim, deceaſed,

THE houſe and lot wherein the ſaid George Plim lately dwelt, and now in the tenure of Captain James Robinſon, ſituate in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, and facing Mr. Iſrael Pemberton's; the lot being about 18 feet on Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and 120 feet deep, more or leſs; the whole clear of groundrent, and has the privilege of an alley into Cheſtnut-ſtreet. N. B. On paying one half the purchaſe-money down, the other half may remain on intereſt, giving ſecurity. ¶

FOR BELFAST,

The Ship *PROSPERITY*, WILLIAM M'CULLOUGH, MASTER,

ONLY one year old, ſails faſt, and has good accommodations for paſſengers; having great part of her cargoe engaged, will ſail with the firſt flaxſeed veſſels. For freight or paſſage, apply to JAMES STUART, in Front-ſtreet, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Samuel Miffling, Eſquire's wharff.

THE WEEKLY VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of this Province, of their Sitting from the 14th to the 21ſt of October laſt, are now publiſhed by

HENRY MILLER,

PRINTER, in RACE-STREET.

Where alſo may be had, The GERMAN GRAMMAR of JOHN JAMES BACHMAIR, M. A. by which, as the Author ſays in his Preface, any diligent Engliſh Learner may attain to the Knowledge of the German Language, without the Help of a Maſter. ¶

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a Number of unkind and diſaffected People have induſtriouſly propagated through this City, That, on the Arrival of the Ships from England this Fall, I made it my Buſineſs to purchaſe a large Quantity of ſeveral Sorts of dry Goods, in order to ſell them again at an advanced Price; which Report I do declare to be falſe, and do defy any Perſon to appear to my Face, and prove that I have bought to the Amount of One Shilling's Worth of Goods from them, ſince the Arrival of ſaid Ships. And do further ſay, that, on a cool Reflection, I cannot recollect that I have bought to the Amount of Fifty Pounds Worth of dry Goods on Speculation ſince I have been in Trade; and am really ſorry that my Fellow-Citizens ſhould be ſo unfriendly to me, and unjuſt to themſelves, as to propagate a Report of this Sort. 6 w. JOHN HEAD.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1774.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The Ship *SPEEDWELL*, JOHN JONES, MASTER,

NOW lying at Maſon's wharff, will ſail in three weeks at fartheſt. For freight or paſſage, agree with BARCLAY and MITCHELL, who have imported by ſaid ſhip, a few bales of Scotch ozenbrigs, and ſail canvas No. 1 to 9, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1774.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The Ship *MARY*, ROBERT GEORGE, MASTER,

NOW lying at Hamilton's wharff, has the greateſt part of her cargoe engaged, is a good ſtout ſhip, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail in about two weeks. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1774.

For LONDONDERRY,

The Ship ALEXANDER, JAMES HUNTER, Maſter,

WILL ſail in a fortnight from this time, having two thirds of her cargoe engaged. This ſhip has extraordinary good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board the veſſel, which lies at Cuthbert's wharff, or to

BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who are indebted for paſſage, or redemptioners, by the ſhip Alexander, are deſired to make immediate payment to Captain Hunter, to prevent their notes and bonds being put into the hands of a Lawyer.

Charles County, Maryland, Nov. 7, 1774.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, two indented ſervants, imported by Capt. Joſeph Street laſt September, one named *Robert Mills*, a Gardener; he is an Iriſhman, about 22 years old, a likely freſh coloured man; he had on, and took with him, a ſnuff-coloured cloth coat and breeches, a red jacket, two white ſhirts, one check ditto, ſhoes, ſtockings, hat, and ſilk handkerchief. The other a Yorkſhire man, named *James Bell*, a Miner, about 40 years old; took with him a dark blue coat, a brown jacket, ſnuff-coloured breeches, hat, ſhoes, ſtockings, and a number of ſmall bells. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, or either of them, and brings them home, ſhall receive Three Pounds for each, beſides what the law allows, from

¶ SAMUEL HANSON.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS, of the beſt quality, in hogſheads, tierces and barrels;
West-India RUM;
Barbados SPIRIT, old and fit for immediate uſe;
Genuine red PORT WINE, in quarter caſks and bottles;
Old Madeira WINE, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks;
A few dozens of right good CLARET;
A parcel of RHUBARB;
A new London made CABLE, about 9½ inches;
And ſome caſks of eſſence VINEGAR,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY.

PETER STRETCH

HATH juſt imported from London, in the laſt veſſels, a neat aſſortment of the beſt ſuperfine Broadcloths, amongſt which are ſcarlet, deep and light blue, black, parſon's grey, buff, garnet, light and dark drabs, and pearl colours, of different ſhades, ſuitable for womens long cloaks, rattinets to match the cloths, ſuper and ſuperfine double milled drabs, for great coats; ſcarlet, blue, copper, brown, and drab colours; beſt ſuperfine Bath coatings; buff, white and black beſt ſilk breeches patterns; black, buff, and drab coloured ſuperfine four thread worſted ditto; white ſilk ſerge; crimſon, blue, white and ſpotted feathered velvets, for linings of gentlemens dreſs ſuits; gold and ſilver ſpangled baſket and embroidered buttons; beſt ſcarff, all ſilk, and ſilk and cotton twiſt; Baladine ſewing ſilks; ſpotted and Mancheſter velvets and thickſets; corderoys, of drab colours; blue and drab corderetts; Quakers beſt black paduaſoys, beautiful clear white beſt ſattins; and a variety of low priced plain and chaſed ſilver and Pinchbeck watches. The public may reſt aſſured that the above articles are all freſh goods, none older than the laſt ſpring importation, and will be ſold in any quantity, from a piece to a yard, at his ſtore, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's office. 6 W.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 30th of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near the Glaſs-houſe at Kenſington, near the city of Philadelphia, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *James Read*, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a likely well made man, fair complexion, brown hair, ſpeaks a little on the brogue, by trade a Maſon; arrived from Waterford, in Ireland, laſt July, in the ſnow Charlotte, Captain Gafney; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a brown ſuperfine cloth coat and veſt, about half-worn, breeches of the ſame, but lighter coloured, one white holland and two check ſhirts, two pair white and one pair worſted ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or in the work-houſe in Philadelphia, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

WILLIAM BALL.

N. B. Said *BALL* has for ſale a likely young NEGROE WOMAN; ſhe underſtands houſe-work well, and is very ſuitable for the country. †

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